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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

OAPEC Holds Emergency Meeting in Kuwait, Expels Egypt A 1
  Yamani Remarks A 1
  17 April Session A 1
  Expulsion of Egypt A 1
Arab Military Industries Office Moving From Cairo A 2
Arab Mining Company Suspends Egypt's Membership A 2
Arab Fund for Africa Suspends Egypt's Membership A 2
Six-State Arab League Committee Meets in Tunis A 2
  Protection of Documents Appeal A 3
MENA Reports 'Illegal' Activities Regarding Arab League A 3
MENA Reports Arab Fund Director Jarudi Resigns A 3
PLO's Khalaf Addresses Cadres at Al-'Asifah School [VOP] A 4
Muhsin: Resistance Groups To Resort to Violence A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Official Source Denies Presence of Egyptian Forces C 1
Liberation Front Official Holds Algiers Press Conference C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

QNA: Saudis Pressing U.S. for More Comprehensive Peace C 1
Sierra Leone Vice President Koroma Arrives C 1
Arab Nation Should Prepare To Accept Choice of War C 2

YEMEN--PDRY

Isma'il Makes Statement on Yemeni Unity C 3

YEMEN--YAR

Egyptian Charge D'Affaires Asked To Close Embassy C 3
YAR, PRC Sign Health Cooperation Agreement C 3

EGYPT

President As-Sadat Addresses Asyut Governorate Leaders D 1
As-Sadat Returns to Cairo Following Upper Egypt Tour D 7
As-Sadat Addresses 'Ayn Shams University Staff, Students D 7
Palestinians in Country Pledge Allegiance to As-Sadat D 18
Al-Baz Comments on Treaty, Palestinians D 19
Al-Baz Comments on Israeli Statements on Jerusalem D 19

NPUG Party Leader Attacks Forthcoming Referendum D 20
Delegation Condemns Arab Fund Meeting Decision D 20
Higher Committee for Sinai Reconstruction Convenes D 21
Egypt Air Postpones Resumption of Flights to Baghdad D 21
AL-AHRAM: As-Sadat To Reorganize State, NDP D 21
AL-AHRAM Reports U.S. Palestinian Contacts D 22
U.S. Trade, Economic Delegation Arrives in Cairo D 23
Somali Finance Minister Arrives in Cairo D 23
Trade Delegation Leaves for PRC 14 April D 23

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Receives Former PLO Chief E 1
'Alwan Statement on Arab Committee Meetings E 1
Iraqi Airlines Office in Cairo Ends Operations E 1
Government Withdraws Cultural Attache in Cairo E 1
Government Closes INA Office in Cairo E 1
Lebanon AN-NAHAR: Ba'th-CP Relations Deteriorating E 2
Paper Calls for Arab Sanctions Against Sudan E 2
PDRY Envoy Arrives With Messages for Al-Bakr, Saddam Husayn E 2
Turkish Chief of Staff Arrives in Baghdad E 3
  Meeting With Saddam Husayn E 3
  Delegation Departs E 3
Indonesian Vice President Malik Leaves Baghdad E 3
  Joint Communique E 4
Trade Delegation Leaves for Algiers E 5

JORDAN

West Bank Leader on Cooperation With PLO F 1
Amman Radio: No Arab State Will Join Autonomy Negotiations F 1
AD-DUSTUR Urges Direct U.S. Dialog With PLO F 2
AL-AKHBAR Alludes to Israeli 'Provocations' on Arab Fronts F 3
AR-RA'Y Urges Arabs To 'Face Up' to Israeli 'Threats' [16 Apr] F 3
Yugoslav Finance Minister Meets With Badran F 4
  Agreement on Trade F 4
Saudi Information Minister Arrives on Short Visit F 4

LEBANON

Al-Huss Comments Following Palace Meeting [VOL] G 1
Butrus, Al-Huss Statements After Defense Council Meeting G 1
Explosion at U.S. Cultural Center Causes Material Damage G 2

SYRIA

Assembly Issues Call to World Parliamentarians on Treaty H 1
TISHRIN Comments on Information Minister's Iran Visit H 1
Defense Minister Attends Armed Forces Exercise H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B on New Nouakchott Regime, Support for POLISARIO [8 Apr] I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Committee Secretaries I 2
Cuban Minister Ends Visit to Libya 16 Apr I 4
Jallud Receives Delegation of Chadian Tribesmen I 4

SUDAN

Sudan-Kenya Ministerial Committee Issues Joint Communique I 4
AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Three Abortive Coups I 5

ISRAEL

Six Terrorist Killed in Clash on Lebanese Border N 1
  Further Details N 1
Begin, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Lebanese Situation N 1
Jerusalem POST: No Objection to Lebanese Deployment [17 Apr] N 1
HATZOFE Comments on Change in Jordanian Attitude [16 Apr] N 2
Dayan Elaborates on Golan, West Bank Remarks N 2
  Arens Reaction to Remarks N 4
Dayan Examines Possible Expansion of Relations With PRC [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 16 Apr] N 4
First Administrative Detainee Released 16 Apr N 5
Committee Meets With Rafah Approaches Settlers N 5
Druze Offer Land to Set Up Jewish Settlement N 6
Gush Emunim Hold Symbolic Ceremony in Samaria N 6
Janin Municipality to Receive Jordanian Loan N 6

IRAN

Guerrilla Spokesmen Express Support for Ayatollah Taleqani R 1
  Demonstrations for Taleqani R 1
General Staff Command Announces New Army Name R 1
Reportage on Ayatollah Khomeyni's Activities R 2
  Army Day Declaration R 2
  Receives Syrian, Saudi Envoys R 3
  Discussion With Army Commander R 4
  Bakhtiari Tribesmen Present Demands R 4
  Address to Bakery Workers R 4
  Warning of U.S., UK 'Henchmen' R 5
Bazargan Meets With Lebanese Women's Delegation R 5
Ayatollah Mahallati Warns of Counterrevolutionaries R 5
Labor Ministry To Give Unemployed Workers Loans R 5
Policies of New Islamic Republic Party Explained R 6
Further Instructions Issued on Payment of Taxes R 8
Workers Release British Group Held for Ransom R 8
General Mas'udi Appointed Chairman of Army Bank R 8
Revolution Committee Sets Up Bank Account for Donations R 9
Copper Executive Views Problems, Goals R 9
Petrochemical Company To Buy Foreign-Owned Shares R 9
Gonbad-e Kavus Schools Reopen 14 April R 10
Tehran Governor, Committee Chairmen Discuss Election R 10
Abadan Students March To Protest 'Imperialist Plots' R 10
Further Reportage on Arrests, Trials, Executions R 11

General Sentenced to Death R 11
Radio Reports on Trials R 11
Further Executions R 11
Kerman Trials R 11
Three Executed in Khorramshahr R 12
Execution in Ahvaz R 12
Kerman Executions R 12
Executions in Abadan, Hamadan, Khorramabad R 13
Executions in Aran R 13
Tehran Policeman R 13
Kermanshah Police Chief R 14
Ardabil Execution R 14
Gilan Provincial Courts R 14
Sabzevar Executions R 14
Fars Court R 15
Former Commander in Abadan R 15
Tabriz Executions R 15
NVOI Condemns Chinese, Israeli Cooperation With Shah R 15
NVOI Hails Hoveyda's Executions, Scores U.S., Israel, Egypt R 16
NVOI on Revolution's Aims, Efforts to Create 'Discord' R 17
NVOI Scores Profiteering, West's 'False Tears' for Prisoners R 18

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Russians Massacred by Afghan Fanatics, Advisers Withdrawn S 1
[London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH 15 Apr]

BANGLADESH

President Swears in 29-Member Council of Ministers S 2
Indian Prime Minister Desai Welcomed on Arrival S 3
16 Apr Meetings S 3
Zia, Desai Banquet Speeches S 4

NEPAL

Katmandu Radio Reports New Council of Ministers S 4
Reshuffle Linked to Demonstrations S 5

PAKISTAN

PNA Ministers To Leave Federal Cabinet S 6
Haq To Dissolve Cabinet S 6
Afghan Trade Delegation Begins Visit on 15 April S 6
Meets With Haq S 7
Bhutto Party To Contest Elections 'With Full Vigor' S 7
[DAWN 11 Apr]

OPEC HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING IN KUWAIT, EXPELS EGYPT

Yamani Remarks

LD161500 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 16 April--OAPEC held an emergency meeting at ministerial level today which is expected to end in the suspension of Egypt's membership in the 10-member organization. After a secret session lasting 90 minutes, OAPEC adjourned and will be meeting again at 1400 GMT today.

There were rumors that the OAPEC member countries might raise the question of boycotting the Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline which extends from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean. But Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said the pipeline does not belong to OAPEC. He told newsmen that the matter concerns only the countries participating in it--namely, Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE.

Replying to a question on reports published in Washington yesterday saying that the United States cannot depend on an increase in Saudi oil supplies to meet its future needs, Yamani said that Saudi Arabia would not like to increase its oil production because a rapid exhaustion of its reserves would not serve its interests.

He affirmed that as of 1 April, Saudi production returned to its former daily level of 8.5 million barrels--the level it was before the suspension of Iranian oil supplies in the first quarter of this year. Shaykh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia decided to increase production to 9.5 million for only the first 3 months of the year, and now it has automatically reverted to its old level. This will remain so "unless we make another decision to increase production", he added.

17 April Session

LD171030 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The oil ministers of the OAPEC member countries or their representatives today resumed their meeting in Kuwait to continue discussing the suspension of Egypt's membership in the organization. Citing sources of the conference, KUNA reported that the OAPEC oil ministers or their representatives--except Egypt--are now discussing the suspension of Egypt's membership in three companies which belong to OAPEC: The Arab Marine Company for Oil Transport, whose headquarters is in Kuwait; the Arab Company for Oil Investments, whose headquarters is in Ad-Dammam, Saudi Arabia; and the Arab Company for Petroleum Services, whose headquarters is in Tripoli, Libya.

The conference was expected to resume at 1100 today, but the session was delayed by an hour and 45 minutes to give the ministers an opportunity to hold further consultations. It is expected that this will be the final session of the conference.

Expulsion of Egypt

NC171102 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 17 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, April 17 (AFP)--Egypt has been expelled from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), it was officially announced here today. The decision was taken at a special meeting of the organisation here arising from the signature of the Israeli-Arab peace treaty.

ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIES OFFICE MOVING FROM CAIRO

NC131418 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 13 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Paris, April 13 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have agreed to transfer the headquarters of the Arab Organisation of Industries (AOI) from Cairo to Riyadh, the Paris Arab weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL affirmed today. A recent tour by AOI's new chairman Faysan al-Kasimi to the capitals of the three countries "was in preparation for this decision", the weekly said.

AOI was established in 1975 by the three countries and Egypt to build up an independent Arab arms industry, with Egypt providing facilities and its three partners finance. The organisation's initial capital was 1,040 million dollars.

AL-MUSTAQBAL also affirmed that "documents providing evidence of corruption by members of the previous (AOI) administration are to be published shortly."

The first chairman of the AOI board was Ashraf Marwan of Egypt, who resigned last October, reportedly at the request of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on March 26, there were reports that Egypt's partners intended to reconsider the future of the organisation.

ARAB MINING COMPANY SUSPENDS EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP

JN161329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 April--The board of directors of the Arab Mining Company has decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the company in response to the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad. The chairman of the board of directors, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, said that in line with the decision to suspend Egypt's membership the company will halt all studies and proposals regarding its participation in implementing a number of mining projects in Egypt.

ARAB FUND FOR AFRICA SUSPENDS EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP

JN161041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 16 April--The board of governors of the Arab Fund for Development in Africa began its meetings here today. The board decided at the outset of the meetings to suspend Egypt's membership in the fund, in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad. The board will discuss a multilateral Arab aid program to non-Arab countries in Africa and will review the fund's aid program over the past 4 years.

SIX-STATE ARAB LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETS IN TUNIS

JN121448 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tunis, 13 April--The six-state Arab committee resumed its meetings at the Arab League headquarters here today for the third consecutive day.

A press statement issued by the committee at the end of its meetings says that the committee discussed the conditions of the Arab League employees currently residing in Cairo. A subcommittee was formed to draft the resolutions that will be issued by the six-state committee. The subcommittee consists of At-Tayyib as-Sahbani, under secretary of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry and chairman of the committee; the assistant secretary general of the Arab League for administrative and financial affairs; and the representatives of Syria, Tunisia and Kuwait.

Protection of Documents Appeal

JN132039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 13 April--The six-state Arab followup committee has called on the Arab countries' ambassadors in 16 foreign countries to protect the property and documents of the Arab League and its agencies operating in these countries. The committee made this request in a cable it sent today through the foreign ministries of the Arab League member states.

During its discussion today of the Arab League employees' conditions, the committee decided to pay their salaries only until the end of this month and to give them an unspecified period in which to take up their jobs at the new Arab League headquarters in Tunis.

The committee is due to resume its meetings tomorrow morning.

MENA REPORTS 'ILLEGAL' ACTIVITIES REGARDING ARAB LEAGUE

JN151415 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1316 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--In its issue today, OCTOBER magazine says the Egyptian security organs have deported Talib Majid, Iraqi official at the Arab Economic Unity Council, after he was caught trying to smuggle out council documents in his briefcase.

The magazine also said that the director of the Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Company, who is of Iraqi nationality, had asked to transfer from the country the company's 15 million Kuwaiti dinars on deposit in Egypt. The magazine added that this attempt was blocked at the last moment.

The magazine added that Nihad al-Basha, a Syrian and Arab League assistant secretary for financial and administrative affairs, has plotted against 30 Egyptian Arab League officials. He submitted to the political committee, which held an illegitimate meeting in Tunis in implementation of the Baghdad resolutions, a list of 30 Egyptian temporary officials whose contracts end next month. He demanded, in violation of Arab League bylaws, that they not be converted into permanent officials. At the same time, he demanded that the committee turn 15 temporary officials [words indistinct], whose contracts end at the same time as those of their Egyptian colleagues, into permanent officials. Among these 15 officials is Nabilah an-Nimr, wife of PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi.

MENA REPORTS ARAB FUND DIRECTOR JARUDI RESIGNS

NC141625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 April--Tomorrow's edition of OCTOBER magazine reports that the director of the Arab Fund for Social and Economic union in Kuwait, Sa'ib Jarudi, has submitted his resignation in protest against the recent Arab policy aimed at freezing the activities of the fund and impeding the loan process.

PLO'S KHALAF ADDRESSES CADRES AT AL-'ASIFAH SCHOOL

JN141856 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, [words indistinct] at the revolutionary cadres school belonging to the department of political mobilization and guidance of the Al-'Asifah forces. In an address, brother Abu Iyad reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and the threats to the Palestinian cause posed by the signing of the treaty of capitulation between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy with the support of U.S. imperialism. Brother Abu Iyad demanded the implementation of all resolutions of the Baghdad foreign and economy ministers conference so as to confront and foil As-Sadat's conspiracy.

Brother Abu Iyad said: The foreign ministers conference has taken minimal measures to confront the treaty. The present stage, with its threats to the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation, requires firmer measures to confront the treaty. The Palestinian revolution and Fatah, which is the backbone of the revolution, have decided to strengthen Palestinian national unity and to promote relations of solidarity with the progressive forces and regimes opposed to As-Sadat's conspiracy.

Brother Abu Iyad demanded that the Palestinian fedayeen be allowed to operate against occupied Palestine through the Arab fronts. He also said: We will not allow the Egyptian regime to commit aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In conclusion, brother Abu Iyad stressed the Palestinian revolution's determination to escalate its military and diplomatic struggle against the Zionist enemy and all reactionary forces and regimes which attempt to harm the cause of our Palestinian people and their just struggle to regain their inalienable rights in their homeland of Palestine.

MUHSIN: RESISTANCE GROUPS TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE

JN141418 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 April--Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, has stated that the National Action Charter between Iraq and Syria directly affects the Palestinian resistance groups, with their various political and ideological trends. He stressed that the resistance groups are fully agreed to resort to organized methods of violence to face the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

He added that a new stage of struggle has started in the fight against the enemies of the Palestinian cause and in striking at Zionist and U.S. interests and institutions inside occupied Palestine.

He added: The Palestinian resistance has become stronger, particularly after the National Action Charter between Iraq and Syria, because this charter constitutes a strong moral, military and political support.

OMAN

OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIES PRESENCE OF EGYPTIAN FORCES

JN151339 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--An official Omani source has denied news reports about an Egyptian military presence in the Sultanate of Oman.

In a statement published today by OCTOBER magazine, the source said the situation in the sultanate is calm and does not require the presence of any special forces, especially since the Omani Army is in control of all parts of the sultanate.

LIBERATION FRONT OFFICIAL HOLDS ALGIERS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD160726 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference in Algiers this morning the representative of the National Front for the Liberation of Oman spoke about the Omani people's daily struggle against the regime despite brutal oppression and imperialist and reactionary plots, and despite the recruiting of mercenaries from Britain, South Africa and other European nationalities. Regarding the withdrawal of the Iranian forces from Oman, he said that the triumph of the Iranian revolution was a triumph for the Omani people, and that the replacement of the Iranian forces by forces of the As-Sadat regime is the result of a well-studied American plan which seeks to dominate the region; it will face the same fate. He called on the countries of steadfastness and confrontation to work for isolating As-Sadat in all Arab and international bodies.

SAUDI ARABIA

QNA: SAUDIS PRESSING U.S. FOR MORE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE

NC141138 Doha QNA in Arabic 0947 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 14 April--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS says today that Saudi Arabia has begun to use the oil weapon to exert pressure on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration to bring about a more comprehensive peace. The Saudis are pointing to the possibility of reducing Saudi oil exports by 50 percent and reminding the United States that it has refrained from raising its oil prices so far.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Washington, the paper says that Saudi Arabia would like to see UN Security Council Resolution 242 amended to include recoghition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

SIERRA LEONE VICE PRESIDENT KOROMA ARRIVES

LD132017 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The vice president of Sierra Leone, Sorie Ibrahim Koroma, arrived in Jiddah this evening. He will visit the kingdom for several days. He was welcomed at the airport by the regional royal protocol officer and by the Sierra Leone ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

ARAB NATION SHOULD PREPARE TO ACCEPT CHOICE OF WAR

LD141416 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary presented by Abdullah Rajih]

[Excerpts] Despite everything, the Arab nation is still seeking peace and is concerned that this peace should be realized on a just basis, respecting all the legitimate rights of the peoples of the region. We do not believe that the international community will blame us if we one day reach a state of total desperation regarding the possibility of realizing such an aim and find ourselves compelled to shoulder arms once again to fight injustice with force and to confront it with violence. We do not believe that anyone will blame us for resorting to various means in order to regain our lands and obtain our legitimate rights, after having tried all peaceful means and exercised the maximum possible self-restraint and having remained drowned in optimism in the hope that promises would be fulfilled and all the rights of the Palestinian people to their land, sovereignty and stability within the framework of their independent state and legitimate regime would be recognized; that the promises would be translated into tangible facts capable of pushing the march of real peace forward and proving the justness of the world and the objectivity of its decisions. Otherwise, how do they expect us to wait for peace and conclude treaties and agreements with the Zionists, while their officials continue to be defiant and keep saying no to everything?

Bitter experience, which will be revealed during the next few months regarding the futility of the dead dialog on the so-called search for the autonomy of the West Bank and Gaza, will reaffirm that the Zionists are not prepared to shoulder the consequences of real peace and are unable to recognize all the rights of the Arab nation because they are not used to acting within the framework of legitimacy and justice. What is happening in Lebanon and what will be happening in other areas, according to reports by observers about the possibility of such events taking place within the framework of secret Israeli mobilization and total preparations for the next round, will put an end to all opportunities for real peace and will confirm that the possibility of establishing such a peace are nonexistent, either through direct dialog, or through intermediaries, or through the Geneva conference, or through guarantors. This means that the Zionists have acted foolishly and have pushed the whole region toward arms yet again; they have convinced the whole region that what has been taken by force cannot be retrieved except through the use of force, and that the question of the search for peace has been suspended. It can be predicted that all the avenues have been closed, and therefore there is no longer a need for optimism and a long wait for opportunities of peace.

The Muslim Arab is no longer prepared to accept more Israeli conditions and is not ready to go along the path of futile dialog in the hope that this will lead to finding the lost formula, because the readily available and useful alternative is complete belief in the need to establish a total, comprehensive and just peace, and that it is not possible to enter into the details of such a peace, considering the Zionist politicians' war of interpretations and bent methods.

We have come to expect from the Zionists their uproar and attempts to create despair within Arab hearts so that they can realize the maximum of what they hope and work for. The language of war will impose itself on the Arabs because the current language of peace has been exploited to serve the interests and far-reaching aims of the Zionists. When the Arabs find themselves face to face with only this alternative, they will not leave the field this time without attaining their total objectives, because they know that such a step would cost the Arab nation a great deal if it does not put an end to the Zionist leadership's ambitions, dreams and aspirations. The Arab nation should get ready to accept this choice, which is imposed on it, and not retreat from this path if the world does not want to recognize this nation's rights and compel the evil Zionist clique to accept these rights.

YEMEN--PDRY

ISMA'IL MAKES STATEMENT ON YEMENI UNITY

JN161242 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 16 April--Abd Al-Fattah Isma'il, Chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, has stated that the unity of Yemen is a holy aim which we must struggle to achieve. In a statement published here today, he said that imperialist and reactionary circles were exerting efforts to deepen the alienation between the two parts of Yemen and to prevent any rapprochement to solve the Yemeni people's problems.

The PDRY leader pointed out that the results of the latest meeting in Kuwait between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen are a defeat for the Yemeni People's enemies. The Kuwait meeting results affirm that officials in Aden and San'a' realize the ambitions of the enemy and that Emeni unity will strengthen the national pan-Arab liberation struggle.

YENEN--YAR

EGYPTIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ASKED TO CLOSE EMBASSY

JN171029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 17 Apr 79 JN

[Text] San'a' 17 April--It was learned here today that the YAR Foreign Ministry has requested the Egyptian charge d'affaires in San'a' to prepare to settle the affairs of the Egyptian Embassy and close it down. The Foreign Ministry informed the charge d'affaires that this measure is in response to the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad.

YAR, PRC SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

JN162101 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2050 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Sana'a' 16 April--The Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement here today on bilateral health cooperation. The agreement provides that China will supply North Yemen with 60 physicians and technicians to work in Yemeni hospitals.

The agreement was signed on the Yemeni side by the Health Ministry under secretary and on the Chinese side by the economic adviser at the Chinese Embassy in San'a'.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES ASYUT GOVERNORATE LEADERS

NC151605 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 15 Apr 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on 15 April at a meeting in Asyut with the political, popular and executive leaders in Asyut Governorate--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sons: With this speech I will end my meetings until after the plebiscite, God willing. Before anything else, I would like to express my profound gratitude for the overflowing sentiments and the great love with which I have been surrounded everywhere in Asyut. [cheers and applause] I convey my sincerest greetings and profound love and loyalty to our sons--men, women, young men and young women--in Asyut. I thank God that a year after my last visit, I see all these achievements of which everybody in this governorate is proud. They are particularly proud of the achievements in the field of food security.

We are now on the threshhold of starting a completely new life. The purpose of the plebiscite, as you heard me say in my address to the people, is to sit together to shape the form of life we want for our country, society and for our future and the future of the coming generations. This is the purpose of the plebiscite now that our land has been liberated, praise be to God. We have laid the sound bases for solving the great issue of the Arabs--the Palestinian issue. One month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, we will sit down to discuss the question of establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector in the next 5 years, after which the Palestinians would participate to determine their future by themselves. I thank God that we have unloaded all burdens which weighed down on our shoulders. I consider that we have ended the small struggle to start the great struggle.

Despite the past years' sufferings,pains, loss of children and waste, and despite the 1967 defeat and the consequent humiliation, we thank God that after the October 1973 battle, we have restored our confidence in ourselves and also regained the world's confidence in ourselves and in our Arab nation, which crossed to Sinai to end the defeat, humiliation and all sufferings. Today, after the signing of the peace agreement, we are starting a new life as every honest nation does. [applause]

This is why I sought the people's opinion. I want a dialog to start everwhere regarding the structure we want for ourselves. We want a structure which will be principally founded on our religion--Islam and Christianity. [applause] We want it founded on the teachings of this good and patient land--the teachings of love, loyalty, values, faith and firmness.

When following this path, the beginning must be completely new. Yesterday, I spoke to the professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities. Before the 23 July revolution, we suffered from the parties and leaders who did not fear God regarding the rights of Egypt. Their object was always to serve their persons, parties and interests. They committed aggression against the universities. Before 23 July the universities were an arena for the battles of party leaders and the parties themselves. They did not fear God nor did they care for the new generation which must be brought up on a national basis, not on a party or selfish basis. The new generation must be brought up to serve Egypt as is the case in all universities in the world. The object is to prepare the student and the graduate to know the history of his country and what it suffers. The object is also to build the student and graduate from within, not through merely educating him but also through building him from within to instill in him the values of good, love and peace.

They did not fear God, and before 23 July the universities were a place for the conflict of the parties and leaders. Upon instructions by the parties, the students inside the university used to brandish arms, sticks and knives against each other. All this happened under the slogan of democracy. Those who were appointed the guardians of this country before 23 July did not fear God. They only cared for their feelings and leaderships. They forgot Egypt, its interests, place, ethics and values.

I was indeed very sad during my meeting with the professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities yesterday. I never imagined that the situation would develop the way it has. In the past, the universities were, as I said before, a field for party conflicts and selfishness. This is why we are now suffering from the generations that know nothing other than their interests and do not realize that Egypt--its aims, nobility and values--is above every man, interest, leadership and testimony. [applause]

I said yesterday that the parties went to our sons in the universities on the basis that they are young people whom they wanted to involve in their party conflicts. Today, as we move toward the building great and eternal Egypt, it must be understood that the moment the results of the plebiscite become known, all this must be dropped forever. [applause] I will never allow the universities to become places for conflicts and exploitation. There are outside elements in Asyut University that instigate the young people, who include bad elements and others that are swept by the current. However, the main base that represents the overwhelming majority is good and useful and includes sons who represent Egypt, its values and ethics. [applause] There is a corrupt minority.

I read yesterday what had come to my attention. The professors agreed with me that this has actually happened. It was a sedition aiming at instigating the citizen against his brother citizen. In whose interests is this? Is it in the interests of the religious groups, as they maintain? Is it in the interests of Islam, which has honored man and freedom, planted order and advocated love and amity? Religion is innocent of all that has happened. [applause] This corrupt minority must fully realize that there is no room for such actions again. Is it a cruel sedition that is intended here--a sedition to instigate the Muslim against the Christian? What do they want? They are inciting the inflamed youth--the corrupt elements--and instigating brother against brother. They are elements from outside the university that are being served by very small evil gangs of students inside the university.

I tell the broad base of my sons the students that the same things happened before the October battle, as you know. The communists infiltrated and reached the point of utmost abuse. I endured because, as I told the university professors yesterday, I was torn asunder more than all our youth due to the defeat and humilitation which befell us in 1967. We had no choice but to restore confidence in ourselves and regain the world's confidence in us. The Israelis described the performance of your sons, members of the armed forces, in the October battle, God be praised, as an earthquake. [applause]

What is wanted now? Is it intended that it be said abroad that there is no stability in Egypt and that small gangs can change the system in Egypt or chart the course of life [word indistinct]? Nobody will ever be able to shape Egypt's future other than its people and sons who are all united like one man. The only exception is the stray faction--be it a communist or those who hide behind religion, while religion has nothing to do with them. Neither I nor the people will allow a secterian sedition or the injurious deeds by those who hide behind religion and instigate students to carry out such actions.

I am granting a grace period to everybody until the results of the plebiscite become known on Friday, God willing. Beginning this Saturday, I will issue clear instructions to the governor of Asyut, all governors and universities, and I will announce them to all the people. [applause] The next stage does not tolerate such injurious actions which are the deeds of corrupt remnants of the pre-23 July revolution and of the post-23 July revolution centers of power. We will not accept this. Never. The universities are a place for education. Everyone of us will carry out his duty in his position the moment the results of the plebiscite emerge. Therefore, the students must carry out their duty in their positions. They must receive education and must learn how to build themselves from within. Yesterday, I asked the professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities and all university professors, who are hearing me today, that the university not concentrate on education alone but also on the building from within of the new Egyptian man who has gotten rid of defeatism, suspect calls, exploitation of religion and selfish desires.

We are the most ancient state in the world. The first government and state were established on the banks of the Nile 7,000 years ago. The United States became a state only 200 years ago. We have had a state and government for 7,000 years. It is not an ethic of Egypt that a brother should provoke his brother. It is not an ethic of Egypt that somebody should exploit religion to serve his aims. It is not an ethic of Egypt that there should be bitterness and hatred. Love and tolerance are among the ethics of Egypt. Throughout its 7,000-year history, Egypt has never known sectarian divisions. There are many states around us, including Arab states, where sectarianism exists. Egypt is an exception; its people are united like one man. The Egyptian village provides an example of Egypt's ethics. What is intended to be imposed on Egypt is not part of its ethics. Therefore, I will not allow it--not in my name alone but also in the name of the people, each village, father and mother, and grieves at the loss of her son or daughter because of teachings which are the devil's teachings. I will not allow this.

My sons the students must carry out their role as each one of us will shoulder his responsibility at his post. They must get an education and learn how to build themselves from within from their own teachers. They must learn the values which Egypt has planted in us. They must adhere to the aims of Egypt and to the rebuilding of Egypt in order that we may compensate for what we have missed and end our backwardness. This is the will of the people of Egypt. [applause]

The moment the results of the plebiscite become known, neither I nor the people of Egypt will allow any deviation by anybody--be he a student, teacher or officials. Each of us in his position must imporive his work. No state in the world has spent or done what Egypt has spent and done to educate its sons. In the communist world, only the chosen elite of the sons of the party members enter the university. In the Western world, only those who can pay the education fees, which are high, can enter the university. These fees are more than 1,000 pounds annually. Egypt is different from the East and West. We have chosen a course for ourselves to end our backwardness and give an opportunity to all. We, the peasant sons of the popular base, were never given an opportunity in the past to become educated. In the pre-23 July society, only the sons of the elite enjoyed education. You have heard me, perhaps, saying that there was a time in my village, Mit Abu al-Kawm, when I and my brothers were the only ones to receive educations. The last time I visited Mit Abu al-Kawm, I saw that it has students specializing in all brances. They are studying in the colleges of medicine, sciences, engineering, military police, law and agriculture and in all colleges. Mit Abu al-Kawm is an example of all villages in Egypt.

Our sons are given equal opportunities. Moreover, we decided that the deaf computer alone will decide who enters the university. It bases its decision on the total marks of the students.

This has not happened anywhere in the world except in Egypt. What do those who receive free education say about allowing themselves to be exploited by factions about which the least that can be said is that they are low in their thinking and traitors to their country, people and values? What is worse is that they hide behind religion.

As soon as the results of the plebiscite become known--the governor and all governors in the republic hear me--let us put Egypt above everything in all universities, places and gatherings. Let each of us build and let nobody attack anybody else under any pretext. Let no politics be practiced in the universities.

Politics will be practiced through the parties. It is time to make things clear. Anyone who wishes to exercise his political right may join one of the parties. Upon the people's approval, I have granted full freedom to the formation of parties. [applause] Nobody has any excuse after this.

After granting freedom to the formation of parties, a declaration of the rights of Egyptian man for freedom, dignity, security, safety and the supremacy of law will be issued. I have committed everyone who comes after me to the declaration of man's rights. Nobody will be attacked or harmed if he (?errs), except through the supremacy of the law. It would be disastrous if we do not apply this.

Do my sons of the Islamic groups want to achieve what communism has failed to achieve? Communists have penetrated their ranks under the cover of Islam. As soon as the results of the plebiscite emerge, the student must be a seeker of knowledge. He will enjoy full rights in the university, seeking knowledge and building himself from within. He will enjoy his political rights through the parties. There will be no hatred or conflicts in the universities, as was the case before 23 July when students carried sticks, knives and daggers to fight each other, as though the university was graduating hooligans instead of educated people building and working for their country. Let it be clear that this will be the situation as soon as the results of the plebiscite emerge.

As soon as the results of the plebiscite become known, I will issue a decree by law, God willing, enabling the governors to overcome any difficulties facing them. They enjoy the powers of the president of the republic. [applause]

A university in an administrative region is the responsibility of the region. I have granted the powers of the president of the republic to the governor. The university should turn to the governor regarding its administrative affairs. It itself should take care of educational affairs. When one of the university teaching staff asked me to change the statute, I told him: What are you waiting for? Why do you not sit down in your capacity as the university professors and prepare the statute you want and include in it the controls which would guarantee a good and dignified national upbringing for our future generations--an upbringing on the values of Egypt? Each teaching staff is responsible for its own statutes and its colleges, if it wishes to add more colleges or reduce them.

There will be no retreat from democracy or decentralization. The universities will attain complete independence. The governors have the powers of the vice [as heard] president. Each will carry out his duty in his position because Egypt expects us to compensate for what we have missed.

Regrettably, the children and even the brilliant children are excused because until recently deputies went to the university to try to inflame the students, believing that their action could change the system in Egypt.

I frankly said everything yesterday at my meeting with the university professors so that nobody may imagine that a gang of corrupt children can change the system in Egypt. Egypt is big, huge and wide. It is firmly established on a 7,000-year-old civilization. The first government and state were established in Egypt.

Let my sons everywhere keep within the limits of their duties. My sons the students: I have asked the presidents of Al-Minya and Asyut Universities to tell these gangs that anyone of them who wants to be educated is welcome but he must definitely abide by the rules of the university, obey his teachers and commit himself to his country, Egypt. Anyone who does not want to do so, let him leave and make room for others because there are some who could not find places in the university and we want to provide places for them. Nobody is favored over others as far as free education goes. All are given an equal opportunity to serve Egypt. The credit goes to Egypt, which teaches its sons, and to the system in Egypt, which provides equal opportunities.

Therefore I regretfully say that anyone who wants to disrupt studies--and they are hearing me now--must be handed over to us, the state. Let anyone who works at disrupting studies, carries a stick or raises his voice in an impolite or undisciplined way be handed over to us. [applause]

I will say the following: We will be starting a new stage after the announcement of the plebiscite results. I have ordered the police to open fire immediately and without any discussion on anyone caught redhanded sabotaging the property of the state or individuals. [applause] As of the date of the plebiscite, I will not allow any sabotage because this is the deed of the rancorous principles that certain people have introduced in Egypt. Egypt, as I have said, is 7,000 years old. It has had its government and state for 7,000 years. We will not allow it to be said abroad that demagogy still reigns in Egypt. I will not allow Egypt to be described as a backward and unstable state, as happened during the thieves' uprising of 18 and 19 January [1977]. What happened then is being replayed now. I felt sorry for two reasons: The first reason is that anyone in any position, not only students, should imagine that he can shake the system. Never. The second reason is that someone prompted these corrupt students to create a sectarian sedition among the people--Muslims and Christians. I will not allow this to happen again the moment the results of the plebiscite become known. Anyone who tries this again, no matter who he may be, will be most severely deterred and punished. Let this be clear. My instructions to the governor are clear. My instructions to everybody are being heard by all governors and all officials in all the state' institutions.

After this, we will actually be able to erect the new structure to compensate for what we missed--to compensate for our backwardness. We were the first people to give civilization to the world. The Egyptian civilization is the first known in mankind's history. We deserve this civilization. Our people lack no past or roots. No. We boast the first civilization, culture, government and state in the world. We also boast that the first heavenly message in the world fell on the land of Sinai in the holy valley. We also boast that Christ, peace be with Him, and His mother sought refuge in Egypt and lived in it.

We also boast that were it not for Al-Azhar and its defense of Islam for the past 1,000 years, Islam would have been lost. [applause] This is the heritage of Egypt, its civilization, history and creed. How is it possible for us to live like the modern industrial states which live on rancor and hatred? Egyptian society has known nothing but love, solidarity and fraternity for thousands of years. It is the society which constitutes one family. The entire village constitutes one family. All Egypt must become one family.

There is a family in each governorate which is called the governorate's family. It embraces all people in the governorate. All the Egyptian families in the governorates constitute the mother--the family of Egypt. I will not retreat from this.

Despite the fact that what I learned yesterday during the debates and discussions with the venerable professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities should have prompted me to immediately adopt the strictest measures, I have not done so. I say that I will wait until the results of the plebiscite become known. After this, each person will be responsible for his actions. When I say this, I want to be clear that any person who oversteps his bounds will be deterred because the matter concerns Egypt and the building of Egypt and is not a matter concerning a ruler who wants to make an example of the ruled. No. We are practicing full democracy. Peace has come with all its blessings and advantages. The ruler has provided freedom, security, safety and the supremacy of the law. He has shut the detention camps for good and elevated the will of Egypt and its decision. The ruler will not reopen the detention camps but let it be known that every person will be held accountable for his actions.

I implore God that when I meet with you again here on the land of Asyut, where I lived early in my life, I will see you proceeding with all confidence and faith toward building--the building of one's self from within by faith, the building of minds by knowledge, the building of minds by knowledge, and the building of your governorate. You heard me say that Egypt has the potential to make every citizen prosper. What we lack is work and sweat.

When I return I want to hear about the new city and other new cities. When I return I want the governor to come to me and tell me whether it is possible to start life on the border and valleys between you and the Red Sea if water is supplied. If the land is good, then ask for it and we will annex it to you in order that each citizen of the population of 40 million may possess a piece of land to cultivate, produce and live on. Proceed without restrictions toward building. In all your moves, remember that it is Egypt which is eternal and immortal. Remember that in its aims, values, faith, firmness and elevation of its position, Egypt is the mother. Anyone who betrays Egypt will be committing the ugliest treason--a treason uglier than betraying his mother in his own house. His mother in his house might have given him life but Egypt gave him everything in addition to life.

Let us therefore turn with our hearts during the stage of rebuilding to the widest horizons without restrictions or boundaries. You have bank branches here. Let the efficient among you exploit all resources of your governorate. You have the banks to help you and give you enough to make a start. Muhammad spoke to me yesterday about the beginning of the fattening process to solve the food crisis. He took a loan to begin the operation. He settled the loan in a short period and is making profits now. He took a loan to begin the operation. He settled the loan in a short period and is making profits now. He made a 200,000 pound profit last year. [applause] Start projects, exploit the land of your governorate and sweat. God Almighty blesses the sweat and rewards its. Sweat, efforts and work are unavoidable to build ourselves, future generations and homeland.

I implore God Almighty that when I meet with you next year, you will have started the building process and moved in all directions with one love--the love of the Egyptian family which rises above everything and for the sake of which everything becomes easy. May God grant you success and God's peace be with you. [applause]

AS-SADAT RETURNS TO CAIRO FOLLOWING UPPER EGYPT TOUR

JN151323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1314 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat returned to Cairo from Asyut at 1415 today at the end of his tour of upper Egypt during which he visited the governorates of Qina, Sawhaj and Asyut. He was received at the airport by Muhammed Husni Mubarak, vice president; Nabawi Isma'il, interior minister; Mahmud 'Abd al-Hafiz, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and Sa'd Ma'mun, governor of Cairo.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES 'AYN SHAMS UNIVERSITY STAFF, STUDENTS

NC161345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat on 16 April at meeting with the teaching staff and students of 'Ayn Shams University--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, members of the teaching staff: I cannot find the words to express my feelings after this meeting with you and with my sons, the students of 'Ayn Shams University. My sons, the students, expressed their feelings in a most magnificant manner. It is my opinion, as I have said and as I will always say, that love--the great love--is the key to everything in our country. Firm faith is the key to everything in our country. I am unable to reciprocate even part of the great love I was accorded since my arrival here a few moments ago. However, I promise you and our sons the students to work together, build together and prepare together the future life, the happy home and the free and dignifed life which seeks the dignity of man, his security and safety. It is my promise to you and them to do all we can to realize this and compensate for the time we lost in the past.

We are living, God be praised, at this particularly historical stage the most glorious moments of our life despite all our sufferings. We are indeed suffering. We are living through the most glorious moments despite all the many difficulties we are facing. However, we are living one of the glorious moments of our life. It is the moment when all of us sit down together as one family under the umbrella of love and of Egypt with its values to shape our life by our own choice, decision and will. This is the glory of these moments.

You heard me talk yesterday to your brothers, the teaching staff of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities. Today we celebrate, as your dean said, the day of peace. Let this day be an annual date during which we will meet to study and follow up what we have achieved and agree on what we must achieve in the future, God willing. [applause]

These are our people's most glorious and magnificent moments, as I have already told you. Today we are not only celebrating the end of the past 30 years, which saw suffering and losses of peace; as I told your brothers in Al-Minya and Asyut Universities, we are now celebrating for the first time in more than 2,000 years the end of foreign rule, foreign rulers and imperialists--be they the Turks, who ruled for 400 years; or the British, who ruled for 75 years; or the other raiders of Egypt, who preceded them. Egypt was under the foreign imperialist rule for more than 2,000 years.

We are celebrating peace today, the freedom of our decision, land and will, and the fact that we are sitting together as one family to reshape our life in full freedom and according to our will and all the values that this good, honest and generous land planted in us.

We will go to the ballot boxes after 2 days--God willing--to express our opinion on the first point--the treaty between Egypt and Israel. This treaty does not constitute, as some claim, an evasion by Egypt of its historical responsibilities. Never. On the contrary, it is a basic concentration of Egypt's role and leadership in the Arab world and this area of the world. This treaty ends 30 years of bitterness, rancor and exhaustion of our resources and the blood of our sons.

Where do we go from here? The problem began in 1948 by the loss of a part of Palestine. Due to the obdurate Arab mentality, which was often characterized by ignorance, backwardness and emotionalism, the problem ended the way it did. How did the problem end after 30 years? It began in 1948 by the loss of a part of Palestine. It ended after 30 years by the loss of all of Palestine, the Golan Heights and Sinai. The Arab mentality remained negative and unchanged. The Arabs were even negative when they recently met in Baghdad. The thing the Israeli hawks wish most is that the Baghdad mentality should prevail throughout the Arab nation. What did they say in Baghdad? They said we support a peaceful solution, and that we will not sit down, speak or make a move if the occupied territoriy and Jerusalem are not handed to us first.

Well, the Israeli hawks say very happily: This is your land and your issue with us. If you refuse to sit down with us to negotiate this issue--your land and Jerusalem--then we will give you nothing. The vicious circle has started again. We might live for hundreds of years, and nobody could tell what will happen. Will the Israeli expansion end with the occupation of Palestine, the Golan and Sinai, or will it stop at this point?

We were behind the world's scientific, contemporary and basic logic because even though we had a case with another party, we refused to discuss our cause and demand our rights, just as happens in every nation and throughout the world when a conflict breaks out between two sides. Our territory and our Jerusalem is occupied by Israel. Who must talk about this? We are the owners of the land, of Jerusalem and of the cause. Israel always used to win by this logic while the Arabs were the first to use the no--no negotiations, no peace, no discussions. How could that situation continue while Israel, as I said, has doubled the area of the land under its occupation in 30 years. In 1948, Israel started with a part of Palestine. In 30 years, it extended its occupation to include Palestine, the Golan and Sinai. In Egypt, we are proud to have had the world's first state. For 7,000 years, there has been a state along the Nile. For 7,000 years, the first government has been along the Nile. We gave the world the first civilization 7,000 years ago. The first heavenly messages were received in our land in Sinai and in the holy valley of Tur. Christ and His mother sought refuge in our land. The Al-Azhar fought here for 1,000 years to preserve Islam. Ours is the land of civlization and of the first rights. The first state was set up in our land, which is also the land of heavenly messages. We are proud of this. For this reason we reject negative logic. If we have a case with someone else, we must tackle it ourselves.

The present mistake of the Arabs is a misunderstanding of Egypt's method, mind, heart and attitude because they live with defeatism and complexes of fear, which dominated them before the 1973 battle, and also with mental backwardness and ignorance. For this reason they cannot understand our behavior, or the cheers of my sons the students of 'Ayn Shams University today, or why our people went out by the millions on my return from signing the peace agreement or on my return from Jerusalem.

They do not try to learn. We are a noble people who are free of any complexes but are also openminded toward the world and toward a 7,000-year noble origin, civilization and government.

Therefore, here in Egypt we behave with complete calmness and conviction while they cannot understand this. If I have a case with any party, how can I abandon it and refuse to discuss this with the party involved, which also occupies my land?

They are wrong in this, and also wrong in another matter. Today, millions of Egyptians--who, following the battle of October 1973, completely liberated themselves of backwardness and inferiority complexes and of the feelings of defeat in the 1967 battle--are enjoying the peace. The people are of noble origin. We have established ourselves in the 1973 battle and we have restored the entire world's confidence in us and even in the Arab nation. The world called the Arab nation the sixth power following the October battle.

They did not feel this. We felt it because it took place here on the banks of our canal. Your brothers and sons of the armed forces did not just cross the water barrier, which was the most difficult or the most impossible in military history, and did not just overrun three lines, called the Bar-Lev Line, within hours--they not only crossed this barrier but overran these lines and gave the most splendid example of military performance in the whole world. Before anything else they took the Arab nation across from defeat to victory, from humiliation to glory, from defeatism to pride and to a world that understands, appreciates and supports.

There is another point of disagreement between us and them [the Baghdad summit states]. Nevertheless, we forgive them if they cannot understand this. But we will never forgive them if they try to harm Egypt out of ignorance, hatred and backwardness.

We took the issue into our hands, and I sat with Israel. First I visited them in Jerusalem within the sight of the whole world. From the Knesset I addressed them and addressed the whole Israeli people and all the Jews of the world who support Israel. I said: We do not want a separate solution. We do not want a partial settlement. We do not want a third disengagement. No Arab or Muslim, who today numbers 800 million people, will accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. I said all this before the Knesset and it is recorded before the whole world.

The Arabs are protesting today and using Jerusalem as a pretext. We expressed our view regarding Jerusalem. We said: 800 million Arabs and Muslims will not accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem under any circumstances, and we have historic rights in Arab Jerusalem which we will never give up under any circumstances. This is Egypt's position.

They used Jerusalem as a pretext, saying that Jerusalem was not handed over to us immediately. We sit with the adversary and discuss our issue step by step. The first step is to place the Palestinians on the beginning of the sound path toward their self-determination. For this purpose, we agreed at Camp David in the second document that the Palestinians would enjoy full autonomy within the next 5 years, and establish their own police force and administration. We agreed that Israel would withdraw to specific security points, and Israeli military government and Israeli military rule will end the moment full autonomy is established.

Have we made a mistake in doing this so that we would be assailed by these ignorant people?

Have we made a mistake because we have placed the Palestinians on the start of the sound path through self-rule and 5 years later they can decide their future the way they wish?

You have heard me say in parliament and at the Camp David meeting with Carter and Begin--I addressed Begin in front of President Carter: Neither you and Israel, I and Egypt, nor King Husayn and Jordan can decide the fate of the Palestinians at all. Only the Palestinians themselves can decide their fate, and not you and Israel, myself and Egypt, Husayn and Jordan. All these are clear and declared positions. Is the removal of the Israeli military government and the establishment of self-rule treason? Is the release of Palestinians from Israeli detention camps and prisons treason?

Is it a treasonous decision to allow them to decide their fate after a 5-year period of full autonomy? The situation has reached a pitiful state, the point where we must not waste our time trying to make others understand a self-evident truth. We must continue on the road. We have taken the responsibility, and Egypt's fate is to shoulder its responsibility--both with regard to the Arab nation, Egypt itself and the area in which we live. This is the first point.

Of course, the Sinai agreement is clear: Sinai will revert to Egypt. Within a little over a month--God willing--we will begin by taking over Al-'Arish--the capital of Sinai--and then gradually over a period of 9 months more than 75 percent of Sinai will be handed back to us with all its resources--oil, gas, land--and everything there will be handed back intact. The remaining 25 percent of Sinai will be handed back after 2 years or a little longer. We will agree on the exact date in our meetings. Egypt will regain its sovereignty the moment we enter Al-'Arish; this will be in a month and a few days, God willing.

For your information, Sinai is five times the size of Israel. We will take back 75 percent of it in a little over 1 month.

You have heard me say that if need be I am ready to travel to the end of the earth to save an Egyptian soldier or officer from getting wounded, and I did go to the Knesset, in the heart of Israel, and we have achieved what we now have.

As I have said, God willing, on Thursday we will go to the ballot boxes to give our opinion on the Sinai treaty and the first stage of Palestinian self-rule, which will end in self-determination. After the people give their approval, we shall go ahead with our march, God willing.

The second point in the referendum refers to the need for a reorganization of the state. I consider it the most glorious moment in our lives for our land to be free; for our will to be free; for being masters of our fate; and for being able to sit as one family to decide how to shape our life, just as big states have done before and are today leaders of the world in strength and wealth. It was only 200 years ago when they sat in Philadelphia and announced their rights and drew up the Constitution. Through discussion, and by the will of every American, they chose the way of life they wanted, and within 200 years, America built the strongest and richest state in the world. This is because the building was done by every American, by the efforts of every American, by the will of every American. This is the most glorious moment in our life; we never had this opportunity before.

After 1922, when the 28 February statement on the deficient independence was issued--as you remember, the king provided a constitution, which he described as a gift from himself, and Britain issued the 28 February statement regarding the deficient independence--our men at that time did not think of sitting down to begin the building of Egypt; this opportunity was not available.

There was foreign colonialism--British colonialism. The king was a foreigner and a despot; he was not Egyptian. Regrettably, the bandwagon of politicians joined them. What they described as democracy then began. All of you were contemporaries of the period that ended in 1952 with the Cairo fire and the laceration of the party system with its corruption and leaders. Were it not for the outbreak of the 23 July revolution, the alternative would have been a completely devastating bloody revolution after burning Cairo.

We were unable to achieve all that we wanted after the 23 July revolution. The 23 July revolution is the second point in the plebiscite. Together with the 15 May resolution, it represents legitimacy. Why? Precisely because the 23 July revolution represents the liberation of Egypt's will from the colonialist--Britian--from the despot king and foreign ruler, and from party corruption and a corrupt policy that allowed 5 percent of the people to enjoy everything in Egypt and made the other 95 percent pay and work while enjoying nothing at all. Everything went to the 5 percent. Nobody can ever deny that the 23 July revolution ended this and the three nightmares. Nobody can deny that the 23 July revolution struck the old imperialist colonialism in its greatest stronghold--the Suez Canal. None of the small or Third World states could do what Egypt did in 1956 when it nationalized the Suez Canal and struck the biggest stronghold of colonialist imperialism. Nobody can deny that the 23 July revolution did this. We insist that this is a constitutional legitimacy. We never say that caretaker status or confiscation of freedoms are constitutional legitimacies, but we say that the liberation of the will, that our nonalined position and that the 50 percent representation of the workers and peasants--who constitute more than 90 percent of our population--are brilliant legitimate signs. Negative aspects are definitely not part of this. A proof of this is that the May revolution advocated the supremacy of the law and the shutting of the detention camps for good. The May 1971 revolution removed suffering and injustice and liquidated all the extraordinary measures. It came out with the permanent constitution, applied the supremacy of law and provided safety and security for every citizen. This is the constitutional legitimacy of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions; it is the legitimacy to which we adhere.

We also adhere to social harmony, national unity and democratic socialism. Social harmony means that no class shall rule the other classes. For example, we do not permit or accept the belief that the proletariat class should rule Egypt, as happens under Marxism. We refuse this the same way we refuse the 5 percent class of feudalists, notables and pashas, who claimed a divine right to rule Egypt before the 23 July revolution. We reject all this.

You heard me speak yesterday to the professors of Asyut and Al-Minya Universities about national unity. Egypt has been one nation and one people throughout history. I told you that since a state was established here 7,000 years ago, there has always been a central government. I issued a decree in January this year giving the powers of the president to the governors so that powers may be transferred to every individual in Egypt.

Cairo would no longer be the source of authority in Egypt, nor would it be the sole seat of the governors in Egypt. No. The decision on transferring the jurisdiction is an unalienable and a basic part of the complete democracy we are enjoying today following the signing of the peace agreement.

Before signing the agreement, at my meeting with the physicians as you recall and before I left for signing, I said that I would return so that we together could complement the 15 May revolution by democracy. After my return from signing the agreement I wasted no time. I presented the treaty to the People's Assembly, which approved it. We are now getting ready to go to the polls in 2 days' time to voice our views, not only on the treaty but also on the future. You have a basic role to perform here. You will recall that we used to discuss democratic socialism as an ideology instead of capitalism, from which we suffered before the 23 July revolution, or socialism and its solid scientific concept, from which we also suffered at the hands of the power centers after the 23 July revolution. Democratic socialism will be as we agreed. You have in all the universities contributed toward drafting the dimensions of democracy, by which we want the individual's interest, security, safety and freedom not to run contrary to the interest of society. In scientific socialism they say that the individual is being sacrificed for the sake of society.

Really, as you are all aware--as professors in your disciplines and also in the discipline of life--you know that in the totalitarian society, such as in the Soviet Union, the individual is not sacrificed for the sake of the whole but for the Politburo in Moscow. As we have seen here, the individual's security, safety, dignity and wealth were sacrificed for the sake of a handful of persons in power centers in the socialist union. Hence, we said that democratic socialism will stipulate the bases and rules so that the individual's interest would not run contrary to the interest of society. We have suffered from sacrificing the individual's security, safety and livelihood for the sake of society because all this proved to be inconsistent with what God wanted for man and for the development of the universe. We are not fanatic against any creed. Scientific socialism might be successful or necessary in the Soviet Union. However, it is definitely rejected by our society here in Egypt as proven by our experiences and sufferings. [applause]

You have contributed to drawing up democratic socialism and a booklet has been published. I am really happy that all the Egyptian universities have contributed to this. Later, Dr Sufi [Speaker of the People's Assembly Dr Sufi Abu Talib] included all the text we received from the university. But I want to tell you that this did not end the road to democratic socialism. The door is open for efforts so that we may progress with our theory toward a greater democracy and toward non-suppression of the individual or the humane aspect of man under the slogan of upholding the freedom of society. The door is open for efforts in this direction.

In the coming debate I call on you now to sit down together and express your opinion, just as each organization, body and group in this nation will have to do. As I told you, we want to shape our life by our will. We want to place the roadsigns of our life, as great nations do when they begin their honorable life, and together move ahead to develop and reconstruct. The individual builds for himself and for his future generations and fulfills his duty toward the state. By the combined effort of everyone we can build our homeland. I want you to sit down and design everything from the beginning: What form should the state take? What human rights should be included in the declaration of human rights? Human rights must be included in the declaration so that no one--ruler or whatever his position--can ever again violate the freedom of the people or their human rights. I want you to discuss all aspects of state activity: our opinion on education and yours. What is our opinion on the population explosion? We live on only 4 percent of the land and ignore 96 percent, although the 96 percent contains the solution to two urgent problems: food and housing. As soon as new communities have been established and new land is being cultivated, the problems of food and housing will be solved. Tell me your opinion on how the state institutions should function. Why? Because as I said, we want to place of our own free will the roadsigns for our life.

After we agree on and declare the rights of man, amend our constitution and correct our institutions and course in the way we agree upon, we will then proceed toward building and will not waste our time as some are trying to do now or as the communists did in the past by claiming that the regime does not represent Egypt and that action against the regime is political action. Regrettably, religion is being exploited today in the same vein for political claims maintaining that the state must be organized along the line of Khomeyni. It is the easiest thing to follow the Khomeyni line. It is very simple. This line means holding secret trials and executing 10, 12 or 20 persons daily. This is a very easy thing. What is difficult is that we should sit down and say that this is the constitution of our life and this is our program and outlook on the rebuilding by the sheer will of every male and female citizen.

Egypt will not limp on one leg again. Man and woman are equal and building can only be done through the cooperation of both on equal footing. [applause] There are some who want the woman to don the veil again. No. It is the woman who produces the generations, and women compose exactly half the society according to the population census, if not more. How can we disregard the woman? Islamic law has actually granted complete freedom to the woman. The Islamic law grants, as you know, many rights to the woman which the European or American woman has not attained. However, there is also a deficiency in some rights as a result of the obdurate interpretation of religion. Nobody wants to depart from religion. As a point or as a philosophical research, which we are trying to apply in the first stage, I say that after successive wars and the failure of Western civilization in realizing inner peace for the individual--as we see abroad in the calls of the hippies, the Guyana story and other operations--the world youth are frustrated after the two world wars. It is my opinion that Western civilization has reached its end and is now declining. [relay of the recorded speech interrupted at this point for the call to prayer]

I say that as a philosophical approach--for which you will be responsible so that we can implement it--I believe that we must return to religion as a culture, not at all in the way that some are now advocating and not according to the interpretation some are trying to come up with. No, we approach it as a culture that will restore to the world the spiritual peace within man and social peace within a single homeland.

I believe that religion should be restored as a culture. This is why in the referendum I refer to the state of science and faith.

When it comes to the study of our life, I want you to look at all our problems and come up with solutions so that your findings will be made public and discussed. With complete freedom we will all discuss the reshaping of our life. I tell you that there will be no restrictions; we are talking about complete democracy.

On the question of freedom for the parties: If some of you believe that there are certain restrictions that should be eliminated, I will be most happy to do so, announce it and eliminate the restrictions. Why? Because we really want to begin our honorable life just like all the nations that have now achieved power, glory, wealth and prosperity.

Our aim in all of this is to give a happy home to all of my sons who were outside here today in 'Ayn Shams expressing their great love. The same applies to Asyut, Al-Minya, Az-Zaqaziq, Alexandria and everywhere else in Egypt. We want a happy home and a happy family.

I want to tell you something. You must have noticed that I am always traveling and do not stay in one place.

I tell you myself and I declare--and take responsibility for what I say--that there is prosperity for everyone of us--all 40 million. There is land, water, good climate, natural resources and everything that one can imagine. It is all here in our country, but we still must learn how to organize ourselves to embark on gigantic projects. For example, we want to solve the housing problem. If we accept the theory that the government should build 100,000 houses to solve the crisis--which is the maximum--the problem will not be solved and will double every year. This is because we need 1 million houses. If 1 million houses are needed now to solve the housing crisis, we must find an ambitious solution the size of the problem itself. In fact, the solution must give us even more than 1 million houses. Therefore, we must go out to establish new societies and seek new land where agricultural production will provide food and where everyone will own a house in Egypt.

In the upper Egypt governorates, you heard me tell them to go out to areas in their governorates and march on all the land, just like the U.S. march to the west started. The people who did it there were not aided by government or anyone else. One just got into his carriage and moved on. When he reached a spot where there was some water he settled down. Over a period of 200 years, this produced the richest and strongest state.

Well, here in Egypt, we have water. You have heared me say that every year 6 billion cubic meters of water end up in the Mediterranean. Why? So that the high dam turbines may work and give me electricity. If I were to store this water it would mean stopping the turbines, which would in turn mean less electricity. So why shouldn't I take this 6 billion cubic meters of water to some new land? This would make it possible to cultivate more land, which would produce many times more than what the old land produced, because we would be applying science and technology. You have heard me say that is now a question of science. Even the U.S. potato-growing expert who has come to inspect the soil is experimenting with 220 methods to cultivate potatoes on 50 feddans. I did not believe him, but he said that this was indeed the case. One time he would dig deep with the plow, another not as deep. One time he would use manure, and another time he would use chemical fertilizers, and so on. So I asked him: Why waste all this time? He said: Because once I have discovered the best method to cultivate the land, it will be worth it, no matter how much time I spend on experiments, because the production of the land will be at least ten times the traditional production, which is not based on science and research.

The potential for prosperity exists as I have told you. One of your demands here is for an inspection. I fully agree with you and do not object. In all simplicity, we do not now have a state of rulers and ruled and there is no question of power. Absolutely none. Ask the prime minister, who is here with us, for the state budget. Ask for the state budget and he will send it to you. Sit down and discuss it in detail.

The moment we begin our honest life, we will have no ruler and ruled. All of us have equal responsibility. Each of us, ruler and highest official, will shoulder responsibility in the position he holds.

Ask for the budget and tell us what you think about it. I am for increasing production. If this is at all possible, I will have no objection and will give my full approval. Why? The only important thing is how we build Egypt and achieve prosperity for the Egyptian citizen, who must benefit from all our programs and actions. We want him to have a happy home and lead a safe and secure life. We want him to build for himself and for the generations after him, and to realize his ambitions. This is all I want.

You gracefully contributed to the establishment of socialist democracy. Today I ask you to contribute to the great struggle.

How are we going to build Egypt by freedom, democracy and works I will give you an example. I spoke to Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil about the housing problem. I told him: Let us go outside Cairo and establish a new satellite [last work in English] around Cairo and give land to the people. I told him also: Let the teachers come and take 1 million square meters and let the various trade unions take 1 million meters. As for the doctors' union, Dr Hamdi has taken 1 million meters already. [last word in English]

Let us go out. The land is there and all I have to do is to supply you with water. I will supply you with water and build a road. After this, let everyone work for himself. Everyone will own land. There are no restrictions on our freedom now; our will has been liberated in the process of establishing peace; our efforts can now be applied to building. We were oppressed before the establishment of peace because a part of our land was occupied. We were unable to think clamly and we were emotional. This has ended and peace has been established, praise be to God. The peace process will be completed. We must quickly take the next step--start rebuilding in all directions and wherever possible. Why? It is because each of us is now a ruler and a responsible person in his own right.

I believe this is all I have to say. My speech today is my last one until after the plebiscite. I implore God that the people will accept your report and analysis. Do not hesitate to mention anything. We want to reshape our life without the slightest hesitation or sensitivity because the matter concerns us all, our sons and the generations after us.

We are now sitting together like any other honest nation to plan and build ourselves--in complete freedom, praise be to God. Indeed, this is all I wanted to tell you. As your dean said, let this day become a day of gathering each year to discuss what we have done in rebuilding our structure and enriching our political, democratic and scientific life and practices.

Egypt suffered only when we abandoned its values. The greatest value is the love with which I was surrounded both today by my sons in 'Ayn Shams University and yesterday by the professors of Al-Minya and Asyut Universities as well as by the people there. This value of great love is constructive and not at all destructive. We will be able to build by love. I want you to introduce ethical conduct. It is regrettable that much of our ethical conduct, politically and (?socially), had been abandoned despite the fact that this had always been the key to Egypt's strength--the country of values and united society. When we started our conflicts, hatred prevailed. During the 18 and 19 [January 1977] thieves uprising there were those who told others: If you see a person driving a car, destroy his car or stop at the bridges and halt the traffic. They actually destroyed cars and tore the suits from the owners' bodies.

It is easy to hate. Those who carried out these acts forgot that in Moscow there are 10 models of cars used by both the Soviet leaders and the people but that there is only one model used by the Soviet leaders alone, of which only three or four are produced. There are special lanes in Moscow streets for the sole use of the Central Committee members. Is this the proletariat, freedom of the society, equality and proletarianism? No.

Throughout the history our people have triumphed because they are solidly united as one family in the face of all events. We want to rebuild Egypt with its noble origin, faith and social solidarity. At present there are income differences as a result of the liberalization policy. If we would call for the stopping and stoning of passing cars, we would not be rebuilding, and the liberalization policy would fail.

Prime Minister Dr. Mustafa Khalil is drafting the new tax bill. I will give free rein to those who want to achieve progress. I will give all the Egyptian people land to own, cultivate and build a house on. The land in Egypt can accommodate our 40 million people; we are presently living on only 4 percent of the land. I have inspected 90 of the other 96 percent and found it to be suitable once roads and water are available. You can build new societies, new cities. I want every individual to achieve for himself, but he must pay his dues. Those who desire to drive a big car can do so. I use a Volkswagen because it is the world's cheapest car to drive, as attested to by the Americans. While in Camp David I saw the car, and as a responsible person I said: Let me and my ministers use the Volkswagen. We removed all the other big cars. This does not mean that I object to a person who by his effort and sweat wants to drive a big car. Never. He can enjoy this since it is the result of his effort and sweat, but he must give the state its dues. I have no objection. Nobody will ever attack the dignity of the Egyptian citizen again, not by expropriation or guardianship, detention or any other measures.

The tax law must be changed quickly. Every person must contribute toward this. I will impose a tax on he who wishes to live in a 1-million pound house like British lords. Why not? Whether you had built the house or inherited it is all the same. I want to build houses for the people and let all the people own land. You must pay dues to the state. There is no doubt we have several problems ahead, but all these can be solved because our resources are ready for solutions. However, the solutions need courage and ambition. The housing problem might be solved by building 1 million homes, while every year tens of thousands more homes will be needed. If I were to build 100,000 homes every year, the housing problem would not be solved--not even in 100 years--but would continue to grow. No, I will utilize the new land and say that he who wants land to build his own house may come forward. I will give him the land. As long as water and roads are available the matter is over. As I told you, our resources are abundant, thanks to God. I want to tell you that we are not beginning reconstruction from a vacuum. I was in Naj' Hammadi the day before yesterday. Some persons had exploited the freedom of the press and reported that corruption and dirt exists in Egypt. These journalists are the upper class of Egypt enjoying air conditioning and hot water. They wanted to show the freedom of the press by reporting this and insulting the country. When our journalists here in Egypt wrote that Egypt was dirty, the journalists in a small country such as Kuwait--we all know them--then went on to attack us by reiterating what our journalists reported about Egypt's being dirty. They said that Egypt--its men, women, streets, government and everything--is dirty. Was this right? It was we who gave the material to those journalists. To those and others we say that we will always be proud of the fact that by spilling the blood of our sons we crossed from defeat to victory here by the canal along with them and their dignity. They have accumulated wealth as the price of oil has increased four times since we shed the blood of our sons. We will never ask a thing from them, nor will we envy them. We will, however, always look on them from our high position.

We are not beginning from a vacuum. It is true that we are suffering, but solutions are available. What is required is sweat. I will give you a few examples to show that we are not beginning from a vacuum.

I told you that I started the aluminum factory in Naj' Hammadi in 1973 when preparing for the battle and when our economic situation was very bad. All of you heard me say at the National Security Council on 5 Ramadan, 5 days before the battle, that our economy was below zero. The aluminum factory is a source of pride for us today. Egypt's aluminum is sold at higher prices than the aluminum of the great states because ours is 100-percent pure.

This is why the Egyptian aluminum is not sold at the world market price but higher. We introduced the latest extension to the factory this year. The factory paid for itself from the profits of a few years, a very few years. It is now a source of pride to us.

We will be self-sufficient in fertilizers in 1982. Go and see the factory in Talkha. The factory in Abu Qir is a source of pride. Go there and take with you our children, the students, on the "open college" day. You must introduce an "open day" to go and see the country and judge together with the children. The country belongs to us. Our will belongs to us. Abu Qir factory relies on the gas from the Mediterranean.

Before leaving for the United States, the petroleum minister spoke to me, saying: What has God granted us? I said: What is it Hilal? He said: We discovered a gas field, a 100 times bigger than the one on which Abu Qir factory depends; we discovered it next to the old field.

It has been projected that I should produce 1 million barrels of oil daily in 1980 and become a member of OPEC on the basis of the oil I have, and for which U.S. AMOCO has been given the concession. My meeting with U.S. businessmen included economic and investment experts and the director of AMOCO. Were it not for Israel's obstruction, we could become members of OPEC in 1980 and would produce 1 million barrels daily. We are now producing 600,000 barrels daily. I am not including the petroleum now being tested. The 'Alma field, discovered by the Jews in Sinai, produces 20 million barrels daily. Five months after taking over All'Arish we will take over all the oil in Sinai. We will produce 1 million barrels in 1982, God willing, and we will become a member of OPEC.

At my meeting with the director of AMOCO, who was sitting next to me, I said: I will give you a grace period from 1980 until 1982 but I will not be tolerant after 1982 and I want 1 million barrels daily and I want my programs implemented. So much for an example about oil.

As for cement, I inaugurated a cement furnace in Alexandria last month. Our production will rise from 3.5 million tons to 9 million tons in 1982. In other words, the production will treble in 1982. However I demanded under the Carter plan more cement and more fertilizers. Why more cement and fertilizers? This is for long-term planning until the year 2,000, and I want to build up 90 percent of the land of Egypt, as I told you. There is need for cement, steel and chemicals to enable the people to construct, cultivate and eat.

Regarding the Suez Canal, the first stage of the Japanese deepening and widening project will be completed in 1980; this will increase the canal revenues from $570-58 million this year to $1 billion by the end of 1980. All this is reality and can be seen. I am not talking of dreams of hopes. The Japanese project is progressing and the programs might even be completed before 1980.

The fertilizer and cement factories and others I spoke about are not on paper but are being implemented now, because by 1982 I would not say that these projects were on paper and that I would implement them. [sentence as heard] No. These projects are now being implemented and under construction. We are not beginning from a vacuum. In addition to these projects I want new cities, new societies, new land, new technology and new agriculture. A single agrarian-industrial complex of 100,000 feddan would be one million times as productive as the old cultivated land. We will not begin from a vacuum but from a very solid foundation. We want to progress without restrictions and limits.

We will only be governed by the interest of Egypt and the welfare of our sons. Both before and after the 23 July revolution we suffered from egoism and selfishness when everyone forgot Egypt and thought only of himself. Before 23 July, there were the parties and their leaders; after 23 July came the power centers. You goal must primarily be Egypt in everything you do--in all aspects of life, institutions, achievements, political activity and in the daily behavior of every person. We must abide by the values of Egypt and of our religious laws, of which we are the owners. I consider the commandments given to Moses and to Abraham before him to be the same. We do not advocate communal strife or anything of the sort. The commandments were one and handed down on Egyptian territory.

Let us turn back to ethical behavior. Regrettably up to the last People's Assembly session, some members of the assembly, in their concept of democracy, went to the university students, who are known to be easily stirred up, in order to show that they were leaders of something. None of these assembly members could do a thing or change history. Why? We want to educate these people. Such a generation was taught egoism by the parties. University students used to be taught to knife one another. At Cairo University, before 'Ayn Shams University was formed, the students used to stab one another during the time of parties. Regrettably these people are still in the political field today. We want a generation of October, with all its concepts, including the concept that in political behavior Egypt is the goal and is above all people, emotions, parties and leaderships. Egypt is the goal--Egypt in its prosperity, freedom and structure, Egypt in its historic responsibility in relation to the Arab nation and to others. Egypt has endured and suffered. History will not forget us if, while we hold the reins in our hands, we fail to provide Egypt with the essentials to keep it in first place. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

PALESTINIANS IN COUNTRY PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO AS-SADAT

JN151227 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--Palestinian residents in Egypt have declared their absolute support for President Anwar as-Sadat in his courageous efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. The Palestinians asserted in a message recorded in the visitors' book of 'Abidin Palace today that since 1948 Egypt has been responsible for the Palestine question and for achieving the aspirations and regaining the rights of the Palestinians. The Palestinians also presented a document of allegiance and support by various sectors of the Palestinian population--merchants, youths and the aged--to President as-Sadat.

Earlier today the Palestinian residents staged a mammoth demonstration in which thousands of people representing the various sectors of the Palestinian population--merchants, officials, students, youths and the aged--participated. The marchers declared their support and allegiance to President as-Sadat for his efforts to achieve peace. The procession began at 1100 this morning from the offices of the governor general of the Gaza Strip in Garden City and ended outside the 'Abidin presidential palace. The marchers carried placards with such slogans as: "We Support the Grave and Faithful Hero, the Leader of Peace and of the Arab Nation President Anwar as-Sadat."

The marchers carried a large photograph of President as-Sadat adorned with flowers, live branches and the Egyptian flag. The Palestinian marchers shouted slogans of support such as: "We are ready to sacrifice soul and blood for you, As-Sadat," and "Egypt is responsible for the Palestine question; the Arabs have nothing to do with us and are not our guardians."

AL-BAZ COMMENTS ON TREATY, PALESTINIANS

NC131635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has said in a statement to the radio correspondent: Israel will begin its withdrawal according to a timetable after the exchange of the peace treaty instruments of ratification on 22 April. Dr al-Baz added that Israel will first withdraw from the area of the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and will next withdraw from the oilwells area. Israel's full withdrawal will be completed within no more than 3 years.

Dr al-Baz said that for the first time Israel has accepted the establishment of security arrangements on both sides of the border. In the past Israel had always refused to implement such arrangements. Dr al-Baz explained that negotiations on the establishment of the autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza will start 1 month after the exchange of the treaty instruments of ratification. His excellency described this phase of the negotiations as no less important and difficult than the previous phase. He added that during these negotiations, the Arab Republic of Egypt will insist on the establishment of a real autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza which will have wide ranging powers and jurisdiction in order to establish the autonomous Palestinian government which will be in full control of all affairs. Dr al-Baz added that this stage of the negotiations should be conducted within 1 year after the exchange of the treaty's instruments of ratification. Dr al-Baz said that in these negotiations, attention should be focused on the powers and jurisdiction to be accorded to the Palestinian government, instead of wasting time on formalities concerning the method of conducting the negotiations.

In his statement to the radio correspondent, Dr al-Baz dealt with the position of some Arab states concerning the peace treaty, saying that some Arab states refuse to make any change in the current situation because this will harm the interests of the ruling groups. Moreover, some states believe that they will lose their Arab leadership. He added that pressure is being exerted on some Arab states to the extent of threatening to cut petroleum supplies, as happened in the case of Sudan and Somalia. These two countries have succeeded in resisting these pressures. Dr al-Baz said Egypt does not deny the right of some Arab countries to completely reject the Israeli behavior, because Egypt itself rejects this Israeli attitude concerning the West Bank and Gaza. However, Egypt's line calls for confronting Israel with these facts and leading it to abandon this attitude, as when Israel abandoned the principle of maintaining the Israeli settlements and recognized the right of the Palestinian people.

Dr al-Baz added that before the signing of the treaty, the Geneva conference was on the agenda and that this conference revolves, in principle, around Resolution 242, which required long interpretations and discussions. Egypt has, however, succeeded in obtaining a practical interpretation of this resolution which is included in the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. Therefore, Syria can benefit from the peace treaty by implementing its principles of the Golan Heights.

AL-BAZ COMMENTS ON ISRAELI STATEMENTS ON JERUSALEM

NC141810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 April--Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has stressed that Egypt totally rejects the positions expressed by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his government regarding Jerusalem.

He said that these negative statements are groundless and ineffective attempts at oneupsmanship. He explained that Egypt will spare no effort to restore Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem.

In a statement to ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine which will be published in Monday's edition, Dr al-Baz pointed out that Egypt was the first Arab power to repulse Israeli attempts to alter the status of Jerusalem. He added that Egypt insists that neither Begin nor anyone else has the right to infringe upon the Arab, Muslim and Christian rights and interests in the holy city.

NPUG PARTY LEADER ATTACKS FORTHCOMING REFERENDUM

JN131549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 13 April--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, rapporteur general of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG], has called on all patriotic and democratic forces and other forces that reject As-Sadat's agreement with the Zionists to effectively confront and struggle against the Zionist presence in Egypt and to save Egypt from corruption.

In a speech he made at a popular rally in Cairo yesterday on the third anniversary of the party's founding, Muhyi ad-Din affirmed Egypt's Arab affiliation. He said: There can be no freedom for Egypt without the freedom of the Arab people and there can be no future for Egypt unless it links itself strongly with the Arab nation.

Muhyi ad-Din said that the forthcoming referendum is a new step for the purpose of suspending democracy in Egypt, adding that the dissolution of the People's Assembly contradicts constitutional provisions. He explained that the objective here is to alienate and isolate the elements and forces opposing as-Sadat's policy and his treasonous agreement with the Zionist enemy.

At the end of the rally, a statement was distributed exposing the storming operations carried out by As-Sadat's security service against the party headquarters recently and the confiscation of the party's printing presses. The statement said that As-Sadat's security service has deluded itself that such measures can force the party to remain silent and not to speak the truth. The statement affirms that the NPUG will continue its march to defend national independence and Egypt's pan-Arab affiliation.

DELEGATION CONDEMNS ARAB FUND MEETING DECISION

JN151912 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 15 April--A wave of political stands hostile to Egypt has infiltrated into the meeting of the board of governors of the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund, which began here today. Immediately after the meeting began, the perpetrators of this have raised the issue of suspending Egypt's membership in the council, and the decision was made to suspend Egypt's membership. The decision was made in a feverish atmosphere which is currently being instigated by this hostile current.

Midhat 'Abd al-'Aziz, under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and head of the Egyptian delegation, withdrew from the meeting when the idea to suspend Egypt's membership was raised.

He stated that the Egyptian delegation came here as a member at the invitation of the fund. Egypt, he added, did not come to gain benefits from this organization because what Egypt has given to the Arab nation is much greater than what it has obtained from this organization. He said that the word "suspension" of membership which some countries used is not understandable in light of the provisions of the organization's charter. The charter provides for the suspension of any member which does not honor its commitments. This, however, does not apply to Egypt.

The head of the Egyptian delegation said that Egypt declares to the Arab world that it is not responsible for the deterioration of Arab economic organizations. This deterioration is due to the involvement of these organizations in politics. Frankly, this contradicts the charters of these organizations.

Midhat 'Abd al-'Aziz made a speech before withdrawing from these meeting. He put on record Egypt's objection to the proposed decision to suspend Egypt's membership because this violates Article 17 of the fund's charter. He said this article stipulates that the fund and the employees who manage it are not to become involved in politics. The article also provides that economic and social considerations alone are to be the criterion when decisions are made. Consequently, if this decision is approved, Egypt declares its reservations about all decisions at the meeting because they violate the provisions of the fund's charter.

HIGHER COMMITTEE FOR SINAI RECONSTRUCTION CONVENES

JN161558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Cairo, 16 April--The Higher Committee for the Reconstruction of Sinai held an important meeting today under Eng Sulayman 'Abd al-Hayy, counselor of the Ministry of Reconstruction, to discuss the urgent plan to reconstruct Sinai. The committee also discussed the financial allocations needed to implement the projects stipulated in this plan immediately upon receipt of the liberated land. The urgent plan is aimed at providing the resident citizens and the evacuated returnees with the necessary services and utilities, in light of preliminary proposals that had been submitted by the responsible ministries in this regard.

EGYPT AIR POSTPONES RESUMPTION OF FLIGHTS TO BAGHDAD

NC161256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1236 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 April--Egypt Air has decided to postpone the resumption of its flights from Cairo to Baghdad, which were scheduled to begin today. The Iraqi Airlines Company had cancelled its flights from Baghdad to Cairo effective yesterday.

AL-AHRAM: AS-SADAT TO REORGANIZE STATE, NDP

NC160736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 16 April--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that as soon as the results of the public referendum, which will take place next Thursday, are announced, President Anwar as-Sadat will begin a process of comprehensive change aimed at reorganizing the state and deepening democratic practice.

The paper says that the decisions which President as-Sadat will issue to grant the authorities of the vice president of the republic [as received] to the governors and to expand the authorities of the local councils will be presented to the new People's Assembly. The elections for the new assembly will take place on 14 June, and the second round of elections will take place on 21 June. The new assembly will meet at the end of June.

Mansur Hasan, the official responsible for information in the National Democratic Party, told AL-AHRAM that the reorganization process will include the National Democratic Party. President as-Sadat will remain the party leader. This reorganization will include restructuring the party from bottom to top. All of its responsible officials will be elected. Political action will be associated with the need for practical action in the sphere of development and reconstruction in the era of peace.

Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat had noticed that some of the elements who assumed a number of leading positions are not up to the standard of responsibility or at least are not the best. Therefore, the process of rebuilding the party, which will begin after the elections to the People's Assembly, basically aim at providing the opportunity for including serious elements known for their honesty and their ability to contribute in the national action. The comprehensive evaluation of the party leaders on all levels will take into consideration their conduct during the referendum and elections and the degree of their commitment and seriousness.

AL-AHRAM says that after the amendment of the constitution and its approval, a consultative council will be formed. The council will have no legislative powers and will represent the Egyptian family. Its task will be to discuss everything pertaining to society and to affirm the values of society. It will be composed of members of the People's Assembly and representatives of trade unions, labor federations, and university presidents, as well as party and religious representatives.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS U.S.-PALESTINIAN CONTACTS

NC160835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 April--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that contacts are currently taking place between the United States and the Palestinians. The aim of these contacts is to boost the peace process in the Middle East and arrive at a common understanding on the results of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its annexes in order to have representatives of the Palestinian people take part in the coming peace negotiations.

The paper says that these contacts are based on the understanding that full autonomous rule is the beginning of a gradual process for the creation of a Palestinian state, as President as-Sadat indicated in his speech before the People's Assembly.

The paper adds that the Palestinian side in these contacts includes members of the Palestine National Council. The recent visit which Shafiq al-Hut, the director of the PLO office in Beirut, paid to the United States and which was arranged by Dr Edward Sa'id, an American of Palestinian origin, was part of these contacts.

U.S. TRADE, ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC170948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 17 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 April--Robert Strauss, special adviser to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on commercial affairs, arrived in Cairo from Washington this morning at the head of a 45-man trade and economic delegation on a 2-day visit to Egypt. The delegation includes Richard Cooper, under secretary of state for economic affairs, who held economic talks in Egypt under instructions from President Carter prior to President as-Sadat's visit to Washington to sign the peace treaty. Cooper prepared a report on the Egyptian economy's needs for U.S. aid in the peace stage.

During the visit the delegation will meet with President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Talks between the U.S. delegation and an Egyptian ministerial delegation headed by Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih will start tomorrow. An expanded meeting will also be held tomorrow between the U.S. delegation and Egyptian businessmen to discuss prospects of joint cooperation.

Sources at the American Embassy in Cairo have explained that the mission of the delegation is connected with the implementation of the call by Presidents as-Sadat and Carter on U.S. businessmen to participate in Egyptian projects and increase their investments in Egypt in accordance with Egypt's development needs.

The delegation will leave Cairo for Israel on Thursday for economic talks with officials there.

SOMALI FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

JN152024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 15 April--Mohamed Yusuf, Somali finance minister [name as received], arrived in Cairo this evening on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

The Somali finance minister will then leave for the UAE to attend the Arab finance ministers meetings opening in Abu Dhabi the day after tomorrow, Tuesday.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC 14 APRIL

NC142026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 April--An Egyptian trade delegation headed by Foreign Trade and Economy Ministry Under Secretary for Trade Representation Affairs Salah 'Abadi, has left on a 10-day visit to China. 'Abadi will have talks with Chinese officials aimed at concluding a trade protocol between the two countries for the current year.

The MENA correspondent has learned that the Egyptian delegation will discuss the importation of a big consignment of Chinese clothes into Egypt.

It is worth noting that the value of trade between Egypt and China reached $120 million last year.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES FORMER PLO CHIEF

JN151440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 April--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, received here today Ahmad ash-Shuqayri, former PLO chief. The discussion during the meeting centered on the current Arab situation and the latest developments in the Palestinian cause.

'ALWAN STATEMENT ON ARAB COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JN170953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 17 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan returned here this morning after representing Iraq to the meetings of the six-state Arab committee formed by the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference in Baghdad. The committee began its meetings in Tunis last week. 'Alwan said that the committee has achieved the major part of its tasks and the Arab League has actually begun its work at its new headquarters in Tunis. He said that the Tunisian Government offered all the facilities necessary to bring about success for the committee's tasks. 'Alwan further said that the other committee members are continuing their meeting there to complete discussions of the administrative aspects of the new headquarters and to follow up the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economic ministers in light of the Baghdad summit against traitor As-Sadat who signed a peace agreement with the Zionist enemy. The Iraqi delegation's members accompanying 'Alwan remained in Tunis to attend the meetings.

IRAQI AIRLINES OFFICE IN CAIRO ENDS OPERATIONS

JN141248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 April--It was decided here today to close the Iraqi Airlines office in Cairo and suspend all flights between Baghdad and Cairo as of today. An official source in the Transport Ministry said that this measure responds to the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference which stipulate the boycotting of traitor As-Sadat's regime.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS CULTURAL ATTACHE IN CAIRO

JN151118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 April--The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has decided to withdraw the Iraqi cultural attache in Cairo, his aides and all the employees at the Iraqi cultural mission in Cairo.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES INA OFFICE IN CAIRO

JN160946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 April--It was decided here today to close down the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY office and the Iraqi book publication house in Cairo and to withdraw their employees. This measure is in response to the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference resolutions on boycotting the regime of Egyptian traitor ruler As-Sadat.

LEBANON AN-NAHAR: BA'TH-CP RELATIONS DETERIORATING

NC141201 Doha QNA in English 1045 GMT 14 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, April 14 (QNA)--The Lebanese weekly Arab and international AN-NAHAR reported today that relations between the ruling Ba'th Party in Iraq and the Communist Party there are deteriorating.

Quoting Na'im Haddad, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party, the paper said that the Soviet Union is not involved in this crisis. Haddad also noted that there are still (?aspects) of cooperation with the communists in spite of these events. Haddad also told the paper that there is a rift among Iraqi communists and that members of the Politbureau of the Iraqi Communist Party left Iraq for Moscow and stayed there.

Dr Makram Jamal at-Talbani, one of the two ministers representing the Communist Party in the Iraqi Government, is still assuming competences as minister of transport. The other minister 'Amir 'Abdallah, the state minister, asked for a leave and travelled and did not return.

Haddad asserted news of unveiling a cell grouping 27 military men belonging to the Communist Party; they will stand investigations and those proved not guilty will be released. Haddad accused the Iraqi Communist Party for collaborating publicly with the Ba'th within the framework of the national front but worked behind its back in secrecy.

PAPER CALLS FOR ARAB SANCTIONS AGAINST SUDAN

JN170954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 17 April--In an article today, ATH-THAWRAH calls on the Arab countries to impose sanctions on the Sudanese regime as its pro As-Sadat actions. The paper calls for giving material and moral support to the Sudanese people to strengthen their steadfastness and efforts to confront the attempts aimed at taking Sudan away from the Arab fold and turning it into a colonialist base serving imperialist and Zionist interests in the area.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Numayri regime has followed a well-studied plan in its descent toward national and pan-Arab treason since it declared its support for As-Sadat's disgraceful visit to occupied Jerusalem and for the Camp David agreements and the treaty of humiliation.

The Numayri regime has gone a long way in defying the people's will, openly supporting with the policy of treason and capitulation and receiving traitor As-Sadat at a time when all the Arab countries boycotted him and the Arab nation masses condemned him.

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGES FOR AL-BAKR, SADDAM HUSAYN

JN161932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 April--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, PDRY minister of planning, arrived here from Kuwait tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, 'Abd al-Wali said that he carries two written messages to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party; and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The messages deal with the current situation in the Arab area and relations between the two fraternal countries. The messages also express high appreciation of Iraq's leading role in the efforts that are being exerted to end the dispute between the two parts of Yemen.

TURKISH CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN131239 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 April--Staff Gen (Kan'an Avaren), chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, arrived here at noon today on a 4-day visit to Iraq. General 'Avaren) praised the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the two friendly countries and peoples. He stressed that his visit will contribute to strengthening and developing these relations.

Meeting With Saddam Husayn

JN151100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 April--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has received a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Staff Gen (Kan'an Afram), chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, when he was received by Saddam Husayn this morning. The meeting was attended by the staff general chief of staff of the Iraqi Armed Forces and the Turkish ambassador to Iraq.

Delegation Departs

JN161934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 April--Staff Gen (Kan'an Afram), chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, and his accompanying delegation, left Baghdad this evening for home at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. The Turkish military official stated that his visit was intended to strengthen the existing relations of friendship between the two neighboring countries, Iraq and Turkey. He added that he had delivered a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, on relations between the two friendly countries.

INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENT MALIK LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN121008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 April--Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning for Ankara at the end of a 4-day official visit to Iraq. Malik was accorded an official sendoff at Baghdad International Airport by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, Iraqi ministers and senior officials, and the heads of the Islamic diplomatic missions accredited to Iraq. During the visit Malik met with Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman. He also discussed bilateral relations and the means to strengthen the nonalined movement with Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. A joint statement is expected to be issued later.

Joint Communique

BK140921 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0702 GMT 14 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Apr (ANTARA)--A joint communique was issued here Friday [13 April] as a result of Vice President Adam Malik's 4-day visit to Iraq to fulfill the invitation of Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. The communique reads as follows: The vice president of Indonesia expressed appreciation for the progress and accomplishments achieved by Iraq under the wise leadership of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, and for the positive role played by Iraq in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. The vice presidents of Iraq and Indonesia exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, touching on a wide range of questions relating to bilateral cooperation, regional developments and international issues.

They stressed their resolve and determination to further expand bilateral relations in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres in the common interests of their peoples.

The two sides paid particular attention to the situation in the Arab region which continues to pose the gravest threat to international peace and security.

In this context the vice president of Iraq briefed the vice president of Indonesia on the resolution adopted by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad as well as the meeting of the Arab ministers of foreign affairs, economy and finance held in Baghdad from the 27-31 March 1979.

Both sides condemned the continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories and the expansionist nature of such occupation.

They reiterated their conviction that a just and durable peace in the Arab region could be only achieved through complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including the city of Jerusalem and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including their rights to self-determination.

The Indonesian side reaffirmed its consistent and full support to the rightful struggle of the Arab nations against Israeli aggression and expansionism.

The vice president of Iraq also informed the Indonesian vice president on the recent steps taken by Iraq and Syria towards a merger of their two countries on the basis of the joint National Action Charter.

The Indonesian vice president welcomed this initiative by Iraq and Syria and expressed the hope that it will further bolster Arab unity.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Indian Ocean. They voiced concern over the mounting military activity in this area. They concurred on the necessity of the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions remaining a zone of peace, free from foreign military bases, rivalry and tension.

The two sides called upon the great powers and the major maritime states to cooperate fully with the littoral states in order to achieve that goal.

In reviewing recent developments in Indochina, the two vice presidents noted with deep concern the friction and growing tension in and around the region which have erupted into an escalation of armed activities and a widening of the conflict area.

The two sides reiterated their firm commitment to the principle of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. They urged the conflicting parties to cease all hostilities and to withdraw all foreign forces from all the areas of conflict in Indochina.

They further appealed to the major powers outside the region to exercise the utmost restraint and refrain from any acts which may lead to a further escalation and widening of the conflict.

The two vice presidents noted with satisfaction that the policy of nonalignment and the positive role of the nonaligned movement have become a decisive factor in international relations and in the resolution of world problems.

They agreed on the imperative need to continue to strengthen the unity, solidarity and cohesion of the non-aligned states.

The two sides particularly stressed the importance of the summit conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in Havana 1979 and exchange of views with the aim of securing the success of these important conference consistent with the principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement. [sentence as received]

The two sides attached great importance to the development of economic cooperation among the nonaligned states and the coordination of efforts among them for the establishment of a new international economic order built on justice, equality and respect for the rights of the people.

On international economic issues both sides reviewed the efforts that have been made towards the realization of the new international economic order. In this connection, they expressed concern over the lack of progress due mainly to insufficient political will on the part of the developed countries and urged greater solidarity among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in their common stand towards the achievement of the new international economic order.

They expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila would make greater strides towards narrowing the growing gap between the developing and the developed countries.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGIERS

JN111630 Baghdad INA in English 1620 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, INA--An Iraqi export company team left here today for Algiers for a 1-week visit.

The delegation will conduct talks at the Algerian Economy and Trade Ministry on the possibility of opening an Iraqi trade center in the Algerian capital.

The talks will also tackle questions of allocating Iraqi goods to the Algerian market and reciprocal customs exemption.

WEST BANK LEADER ON COOPERATION WITH PLO

JN161622 Doha QNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 16 April--Hikmat al-Masri, a noted leader of the occupied West Bank, has underlined the importance of the joint work between Jordan and the PLO aimed at further strengthening the citizens' steadfastness in the occupied territories. Talking to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Hikmat al-Masir has outlined that the final goal is to further consolidate steadfastness in the face of Israel's greediness and to foil all its expansionist designs, which are intended to evacuate the occupied Arab territories and to expel its legitimate owners. Hikmat al-Masri, a former speaker of the Jordanian parliament and currently a president of the board of deans of An-Najah University in the occupied West Bank, expressed his hope that the joint work between Jordan and the PLO will eventually accomplish the desired goals in serving the supreme joint effort. Hikmat al-Masri recently returned to Amman following a visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British Cultural Council and the UK Foreign Ministry. Al-Masri met with several British officials, with whom he discussed the Palestine question. He also discussed cultural needs and aid for An-Najah University.

AMMAN RADIO: NO ARAB STATE WILL JOIN AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

JN152053 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last night, Israeli television broadcast a statement by the Egyptian prime minister in which he said: There is a possibility that some other Arab states will join the peace march if they become convinced that the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Egyptian prime minister's statement contradicts reality. No Arab state has any interest in this march because it will not lead to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region. The only party which has the right to accept or reject the system of self-administered autonomy is the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. This is the only party to which the Egyptian prime minister did not refer when he spoke on the possibility of some Arab states joining the march.

If when the Egyptian prime minister said "possibility" he meant Jordan joining the autonomy negotiations, we say that Jordan--as has repeatedly been declared by King Husayn--can in no way yield one inch of Arab territory or one particle of Arab or Palestinian rights to Palestinian soil. The negotiations called for by the Egyptian prime minister will never lead to anything except relinquishing the occupied Palestinian territory and the rights of the Palestinian people. Jordan has remained and will always remain committed to doing the impossible to restore the territories to their owners and the full Palestinian rights to the sons of Palestine on their own soil, and to regaining the occupied Arab territories. In what way could the negotiations on self-administered autonomy proceed so that Jordan and others could participate in these negotiations? Does the Egyptian prime mininster want some Arab partners to bury the Palestinian cause alive and to play the role of a false witness to liquidate the rights of the Palestinian people to their land? Who has authorized the Egyptian Government to rush in such an unjustifiable manner and liquidate the Palestinian cause despite the opposition of the Palestinian people and the Arab states?

The plan of self-administered autonomy is amply clear. Even if the negotiations bear fruit, they will not lead to the required results, namely, complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and from occupied Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their rights to national self-determination, to manage their own affairs and to have full sovereignty over their homeland. The negotiations of the Camp David conference framework have led to Egypt's isolation from the Arab world and to the freezing of its pan-Arab role in the confrontation. Likewise, the negotiations on self-administered autonomy will lead to the acceptance of the legitimacy of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and to the liquidation of the Palestinian people, land and rights.

This is our stand and the stand of the Arabs and the Palestinians on the negotiations for administrative rule. No useful end will be gained by waiting for some other Arab states to join the negotiations to legitimize the Zionist occupation of Arab territories. Through the Baghdad summit, the Arab states have given their judgement. If the Egyptian Government is waiting for the appearance of an Arab state which will accept what Egypt accepted and yield to Israel what Egypt has yielded, it will have to wait for a very long time.

AD-DUSTUR URGES DIRECT U.S. DIALOG WITH PLO

JN161016 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Who Will Convince Washington?" AD-DUSTUR says today: The United States must understand that by concluding the bilateral peace agreement between Egypt and Israel it has made a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East almost impossible.

Washington should not be blinded by obstinacy and its military superiority in this matter. It must realize that it cannot and must not enforce on the Palestinians a solution they do not want, that a solution to the Palestine question can only be reached through mutual understanding and direct dialog with the PLO, regardless of the Israeli position.

Washington must also understand that if it could not pressure Israel during the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations--and as a result all the concessions were made by President as-Sadat--then it certainly will find it even more difficult to pressure Israel during the coming negotiations concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Therefore, Washington will need to pursue new tactics and use all means of pressure to achieve an acceptable settlement concerning the Palestinians.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Whereas Egypt and Israel accepted the participation of the United States in the negotiation process as a neutral party, the others Arabs--including the Palestinians--do not consider the United States a neutral party. Whereas Egypt and Israel, for reasons relating to their common attitude toward the USSR, isolated this world superpower from the negotiation process and gave the Americans a free hand, the other Arabs--including the Palestinians--see no reason to isolate the USSR from the peace process. Whereas Egypt and Israel, for reasons relating to the political atmosphere in both countries, accepted reaching a solution between them within the framework of the U.S. strategic interests in the area, the other Arabs do not want a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict involving them in the world power struggle as allies of the United States and enemies to the USSR.

They want a solution which does not bind them to any of the superpowers but serves world peace, so the entire Middle East region can stay out of the whirlpool of the power struggle between the two superpowers. The paper concludes: Therefore, we believe that by viewing the two agreements from one perspective and considering what is good for the first is good for the second, the Americans are pursuing an absurd policy which ignores the objective facts and steers an erroneous course which will only result in devastation.

AL-AKHBAR ALLUDES TO ISRAELI 'PROVOCATIONS' ON ARAB FRONTS

JN161313 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Making the Enemy Understand," AL-AKHBAR says today: Israel was expected to start its provocations on all Arab fronts, employing a different method on each front, as it is doing now. But all these methods stem from the same plan and proceed toward the same goal. Israel was expected to do that because the Camp David accords were not intended for achieving peace in the first place, but for isolating and weakening Egypt and enabling the enemy to continue with his aggression and expansion.

Therefore, it is not unusual that the Camp David accords should bear fruit so quickly For at a time when Israel is creating an uproar about Jordan, it is placing the outlaw militias in southern Lebanon under the direct control of the Israeli northern front and massing large troops for a new attack and occupation of southern Lebanon. In the meantime, the other Camp David partners are causing internal disturbances in the Arab countries, turning Arab states against one another and exploiting and deepening existing disputes and problems. The paper concludes: The Arab countries control many U.S. interests. They can make the United States truly realize its mistake and go back on it. This is the only way to make the United States understand what the Arabs mean when they say they are disappointed with its behavior and open bias toward the enemy, who is threatening the Arab future and destiny.

AR-RA'Y URGES ARABS TO 'FACE UP' TO ISRAELI 'THREATS'

JN161215 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Apr 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "What Are We Going to Do?"]

[Text] "It is humiliating to see Israel go on occupying Arab territory without us, the Arabs, being able to stop it"--Houari Boumediene.

It is even more humiliating to see Israel issue threats left and right; to see it make up excuses for its savage terrorist operations in the occupied territory and southern Lebanon without standing up to it and dealing it two blows for each blow. Is it not time the Baghdad summit Arabs faced up to the Zionist enemy? Is it not time they built up their own power and pooled their resources [illegible] prevent this Zionist cancer from spreading in the Arab body? It appears that Israel, which has succeeded in normalizing its relations with the As-Sadat regime before withdrawing from a single inch of occupied Egyptian territory, now thinks it can take action against the frontline states in the Arab east, even though the Arab nation is still considering the possibility of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

The deviationist Camp David line has killed every hope for peace in the area. It has replaced peace with the present alliance between Egypt and Israel.

While the insults the faithful president is making wherever he goes do not bother us, we cannot ignore the increasing threats which Israel has been making recently. Israel is making up excuses for possible action now that its aggressive power is completely free to deal with the eastern and northern fronts. We, the Arabs, must realize the gravity of this phase and rise to the level of historical responsibility. We must devote ourselves entirely to building our power to cope with all challenges and avoid anything that might give the enemy a pretext to justify his future attacks against the Arab world. Otherwise, the tripartite alliance will carry out its threats. And we all know what these threats mean and that Israel will play the major role. Therefore, the question is: What are we going to do?

YUGOSLAV FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH BADRAN

JN101346 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Yugoslav Finance Minister Petar Kostic in the presence of Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade.

The discussion during this meeting dealt with various aspects of bilateral economic cooperation, especially the subject of phosphates and the possibility of establishing joint industries and services. The two aides also discussed the opening of a permament Jordanian trade center in Belgrade and the subject of air transport between the two countries. They also reviewed the activities of Jordanian students in Yugoslavia. The prime minister said during the meeting that in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Husayn and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, the joint Jordanian-Yugoslav economic committee will stimulate its activities to develop bilateral economic relations. At the outset of the meeting, the Yugoslav minister conveyed the greetings of the Yugoslav prime minister to Badran. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Belgrade.

Agreement on Trade

JN121326 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The minutes of the meetings of the Jordanian-Yugoslav joint committee were signed in Amman today. Under these minutes, the Jordanian and Yugoslav Governments have agreed to increase trade between them, increase the quantity of Jordanian phosphates exported to Yugoslavia, carry out joint projects in Jordan and establish trade centers in each other's capitals. Yugoslavia has also agreed to participate in oil and gas prospecting work in Jordan.

SAUDI INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES ON SHORT VISIT

JN151443 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani arrived in Amman today on a short visit to Jordan. While in Amman Yamani will hold talks with Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah to review bilateral coordination the fields of information and broadcasting. The Saudi minister is accompanied by senior officials from the Saudi Ministry of Information.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS FOLLOWING PALACE MEETING

NC161445 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] We have just received a report stating that Prime Minister al-Huss has left the meeting that had been convened at the palace. He denied that Lebanon has requested a meeting of the Security Council.

Prime Minister Al-Huss was asked if this had been requested by Waldheim.

He answered: Consultations are under way. They will continue for the next few hours. They will deal with the entry of the Lebanese battalion into the south. At our meeting today we decided to convene the Supreme Defense Council to meet at 2000 today to consider the recent preparations for moving the Lebanese battalion toward the south and to set the zero hour for its departure.

The prime minister was asked which supreme defense council.

He answered: The Supreme Defense Council was set up in accordance with the new defense law. The council consists of the president of the republic as chairman, the prime minister as deputy chairman, and the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, interior and finance as council members.

Al-Huss was asked whether anything specific had come up at this meeting. He answered: (?The status of the battalion).

Asked whether the U.S. ambassador had given the conferees a specific answer, he said: He gave us the information available to him concerning the entry of the army in the south.

Prime Minister Al-Huss said: Ambassador Tuwayni has been contacted in order to give him some instructions and to seek clarifications about some issues raised at the Security Council. Tuwayni will contact President Sarkis when the Supreme Defense Council meets in the evening. Then, Tuwayni will give President Sarkis, the information available to him and the results of his contacts. In light of this information the defense council will set the zero hour for the army to proceed to the south.

BUTRUS, AL-HUSS STATEMENTS AFTER DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

NC162100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council has concluded its meeting that began at 2030 this evening under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Present were Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and council members Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Expatriate Affairs Minister Fu;Ad Butrus, National Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri, Interior Minister Salah Salman, and Finance Minister Farid Rufayil.

After the meeting Minister Butrus had the following dialog with reporters as he was leaving the palace:

Question: What is the result of the first session of the Supreme Defense Council?

Answer: The current defense law stipulates that the decisions of the defense council are secret and not for publication. I am sorry I cannot tell you about the decisions adopted, but you know the topics discussed. We consider that the measures taken today are sufficient for matters to proceed satisfactorily.

Question: One thing we must know. Will the army enter the south tomorrow?

Answer: Please address this question to the prime minister. Anyway, I repeat that the measures we have decided to take are capable of insuring that things will proceed satisfactorily.

Question: Diplomatically then, have you asked for a Security Council meeting?

Answer: We have not asked for a Security Council meeting so far because we do not see the need. However, anything is possible if it would be useful.

Question: Were the contacts made today by Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni encouraging?

Answer: Ambassador Tuwayni's contacts at the United Nations give us reason to believe that matters must proceed as they should, especially that the Lebanese Government intends to take the necessary measures and shoulder the responsibility.

Prime Minister Al-Huss left the palace at 2130. He said: We cannot disclose the decisions of the Supreme Defense Council. The defense law stipulates that they must remain secret. However, I can say that the military unit prepared for the south will move according to plan so as to be in the positions assigned to it in the south before 19 April.

Question: After the contacts made by the U.S. ambassador, is there any indication that the Israeli intransigence has eased?

Answer: The military unit is proceeding according to plan.

Question: Will the Security Council convene before 19 April?

Answer: We have no information in this connection.

Question: Is the objection to the army's entry into the area of the UN forces operations or to the deployment of the UN forces after the army's entry into the border strip?

Answer: Actually, we have no details to discuss.

EXPLOSION AT U.S. CULTURAL CENTER CAUSES MATERIAL DAMAGE

NC161155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1138 GMT 16 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 16 April--Sources in the U.S. Embassy in Beirut have announced that the explosion that took place at the Kennedy Center caused only material damage and no lives were lost.

The Kennedy Cultural Center, attached to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, is located on a side street that branches from Al-Hamra' Street. It is about 2 kilometers away from the main embassy building. A quantity of explosives placed at the entrance to the center went off early this morning.

It is worth noting that this is the second explosion to take place at U.S. Embassy buildings in Beirut within the last 2 weeks.

The embassy's main building was subjected to a rocket attack on 2 April, causing only material damage.

ASSEMBLY ISSUES CALL TO WORLD PARLIAMENTARIANS ON TREATY

JN131719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Syrian People's Assembly has issued a call addressed to people's representatives and Arab and world parliaments explaining the dangers posed by the separate peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. The call said: The Syrian People's Assembly considers the separate capitulatory steps reached between the president of the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy to be a U.S.-Israeli plan aimed at rearranging the situation in the Middle East on the foundations of the treaty--a treaty that is considered by the United States to be a basis for any settlement that the United States might impose between Israel and the Arab sides. The United States has thus worked to split the Arab ranks and to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs and on the world community.

The call affirmed that the separate peace treaty excluded any international effort. Either within or outside the United Nations, intended to establish a just and lasting settlement to the Midele East problem. The treaty, therefore, is opposed to the UN principles and charter and is a violation of international law and the Arab nation's inalienable rights to its own territories and to self-determination.

The call made it clear that the treaty has created a U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance in the region, with the intention of spreading U.S. influence and strengthening the Zionist existence, and said that the treaty signed by As-Sadat has transformed the Palestinian cause into an issue of self-administration for the inhabitants and not the territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This contradicts in both form and substance the resolutions of the United Nations and the world community.

The assembly emphasized that the treaty is a separate step that aims at harming the Arab cause and cancelling Egypt's Arab and international commitments, such as the Arab defense pact; the Arab League Charter; the military agreements with Syria, Jordan and Iraq; the constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics and the UN resolutions.

The People's Assembly asked the Arabs and all friendly peoples in the world to stand on the side of the Arab nation's national pan-Arab interests. These interests are served by foiling this treaty, destroying its consequences and removing its negative effects on pan-Arab causes.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON INFORMATION MINISTER'S IRAN VISIT

JN160806 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "Natural Alliance Between the Arabs and the Iranian Revolution," TISHRIN comments on the visit to Iran by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad. It notes he carried to Tehran a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the victorious Iranian revolution represented by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In the past Syria stood by the Iranian people's freemen and strugglers and opened its doors to them. Syria gave these strugglers protection, security, and a base for action. Syria considers itself an ally of the Iranian revolution and a fellow struggler. Syria is determined to develop bilateral relations and to contribute to the creation of objective relations between the Arabs and the Iranian revolution inspired by the joint struggle, common interests, and the same dangers menacing the two sides.

TISHRIN continues, saying that restoration by the Iranian people of their natural position in the people's battle against imperialist domination and Zionism places them in the same trench with the Arab people to wage the same battle, though the forms and circumstances of the struggle are different.

The shah's regime was a base for imperialism against the Arab nation, the peoples of the area, and their interests. This regime created barriers between Iran and the Arab countries and tried to break the historical bonds established between the two peoples. It also tried to eliminate the religious, cultural and political interactions between the Iranians and the Arabs. Now that the Islamic revolution has been established in Iran, embodying the aspirations and interests of the Iranian people, all the barriers that were set up by imperialism and the shah's regime between the Arab countries and Iran have collapsed. An objective reality has emerged in Iran constituting a foundation for a strategic alliance between the Iranian revolution and the Arab liberation movement. This can tip the balance of forces in the area against imperialist and Zionist interests. The new reality in Iran can rob the new U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance of the ability to decide the course of developments in the area.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS ARMED FORCES EXERCISE

JN141502 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Apr 79 JN

[Text] On the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our combat formations has carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition. The exercise was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister; Gen Hikmat Ash-Shihabi, chief of staff of the army and armed forces; a number of senior officers of the army command; and commanders of army units.

The director of the exercise explained the aims and goals of the exercise: The forces, which were in a state of complete combat readiness, then began attacking the advancing enemy's positions after the attack had been prepared for artillery fire and aircraft strikes. Our forces were able to destroy the enemy's positions, restore the situation to what it was before the enemy's advance and prepare for a counterattack by the main force. The goals of the counterattack were achieved with complete success.

The exercise was characterized by realism, giving the impression of actual fighting.

At the end of the exercise, Gen Mustafa Talas praised the efforts of the commanders and organizers of the exercise to achieve the combat readiness of their formation: This will prepare our forces for the battle of steadfastness and confrontation against the occupying enemy and will maintain our armed forces' leading position among the forces of the Arab nation.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B ON NEW NOUAKCHOTT REGIME, SUPPORT FOR POLISARIO

LD170929 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Peace Is Not a Mere Slogan"]

[Excerpts] In reporting the changes in the Nouakchott regime leadership certain agencies have described it as a coup d'etat and others as a shift to the right, while yet others expect the new leadership to toe the line of Morocco's policy. All these are "speculations" which we hope only reflect a desire to score a press scoop, the race for which often obliterates the truth, and we also hope that the search for peace will be the first to benefit from this change. Peace is the lofty objective for which all the peoples of the area aspire, foremost of which are the Saharan people who are longing to restore their usurped homeland and put an end to the painful situation they have been experiencing for many years--a situation imposed on them by "brothers" who are supposed to help them rather than seek to annihilate them.

Signs of peace appeared on the horizon following the ouster of Ould Daddah's regime, the regime that put the country under the 'Alawi throne's trusteeship.

But the chances of reaching peace have been lost in the past 10 months in the midst of a whirlpool of vague stands and constant hesitation which gave the kind and his retinue the opportunity to "fish in troubled waters" and to create difficulties on the road to peace by obstinately refusing to follow this road and preventing others from following it because it would increase its isolation and exacerbate its crises.

Statements were issued in Nouakchott setting a deadline for the withdrawal of Moroccan forces from the city. The deadline passed without an end to the presence of these forces, which is no longer justifiable since there is no fear for Mauritania's independence except from those who have not yet accepted this independence.

Official statements were issued in Nouakchott yesterday affirming that Moroccan forces will continue to be stationed there in addition to French forces for as long as Mauritania's independence remains threatened. Where is the threat and who is the source of this threat if it is not these very foreign forces that are trampling on the Mauritanian people's dignity and ignoring their will and fabricating the crises which Mauritania is experiencing and which Senghor predicted while he was in Rabat?

The POLISARIO front has clarified and defined its stands in clear public statements. There is nothing in its stands that jeopardizes Mauritania's sovereignty and honor or its people's dignity. All that the Saharan people are asking is that the Mauritanian leaders' "peaceful" statements be translated into tangible facts because interpretations in this regard have been conflicting despite the clarity of the objective.

As for Algeria, the "loss of whose supporters in the Nouakchott regime is causing Royal Court servants to rejoice," its principal interest in the area has never been to create pressure groups here and there but rather to help the Saharan people to achieve their legitimate and universally recognized rights.

Algeria makes the achievements of this demand a basic condition for restoring its relations with Morocco and Mauritania to normal.

Peace can be achieved only by those who really believe in it and who wish to spare their peoples the plight of wars. The Saharan people believe that peace will be achieved with or without those who brandish peace slogans because it will inevitably be imposed through their struggle and steadfastness. Algeria will remain on this people's side on this road until they reach their sacred objective.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH COMMITTEE SECRETARIES

LD171026 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, 17 April JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, met yesterday morning the secretaries of the General People's Committees for Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform, Public Service, Light Industries, Electricity, Information, Treasury and Economy and Planning at Gar Younis University at Benghazi.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi during this meeting made a number of remarks on the role of the qualitative people committees in consolidating the authority of the people and the handling of various public affairs at the municipality level, through the realization of the General People's Committee to the citizens' needs and working for meeting these needs.

He affirmed that the system of the General People's Committee at the Jamahiriyah level cancels the system of the individual rule in order that the people's administration dominate at all the levels.

With regard to the sector of land reclamation and agrarian reform, the leader of the revolution clarified that the duty of the General People's Committee is to reclaim land, develop the agricultural schemes and livestock, construct dams, promote ploughing and cultivation and store crops. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed on the necessity that every qualitative committee in this field should work to achieve self-sufficiency in its region in condition that all this should be directed in accordance with the people's decision.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the necessity of giving concern to livestock in every municipality and develop the pastures necessary for this.

He pointed out that the revolutionary committees should increase their role in the (?information) of the people's congresses and committees in their capacity as revolutionary tools characterized by the awareness of the march of people's authority.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi dealt also with the sector of public service clarifying that it covers anyone who renders public service to the society. He noted that everyone entrusted for a public work should feel his responsibility and be devoted to it until he achieves the highest levels of success and perfection. He said that those who are not needed in this sector should be transferred to productive positions.

He urged for the necessity of purging the administrative sector and of creating an organisation for public service characterised by perfection, activity and by the appointment of the right man in the right place.

He explained the duties of the General People's Committee for Economy after the former Secretariate of Trade, Nutrition and Sea Wealth have been added to it.

He said that among the responsibilities of this committee are the public markets in order to eradicate the free trade as it is considered an exploiting phenomenon, and to create a new system which sells the commodities at cost prices.

He called for a revolution in the field of food in order to make available the full nutrition to the citizen by specifying the value and the quantity of the types of food in the markets, "and also," he added, "the importance of imported food should be reconsidered." With regard to the tourism sector Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that it is a right of every Libyan without any discrimination to enjoy the beauty God gave to this land. He called for encouraging the local fairs at the level of the Jamahiriyah in order to contribute in the improvement of production.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also dealt with the duties of the General People's Committee for Planning affirming that the importance of planning should stem from the broad bases of the masses instead of being a monopoly of an individual or one council because the masses know better their needs and allocation of money and because they are most able to follow up their project's implementation.

He affirmed that the People's Committee for Planning in every municipality is responsible to follow up every project within its region and to assist the masses in the people's congresses to estimate the municipality budget and to show them the best method to satisfy needs.

He dealt with the sector of light industries urging for the establishment of factories for everything which can be manufactured in the municipalities. He also urged that the committees which operate the factories now should work for the improvement of work and increase of production.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also stressed the necessity to eradicate all forms of monopoly, "because," he added, "the sources are owned by all the Libyans and free business is permitted as long as it is productive and does not use others."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed on the necessity of investing all kinds of sea wealth in every coastal municipality. He encouraged the establishment of factories in the municipalities in the field of investing in the sea wealth.

He dealt with the information sector affirming the necessity that all its activities should cover the transformation taking place in the Jamahiriyah politically, economically and socially.

In conclusion, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution dealt with the electricity sector, pointing out that the duty of the People's Committees is the implementation of the local projects for each municipality, but the questions of operating, generating and producing will be the duty of the General People's Committee until the network which will cover all the Jamahiriyah regions is unified.

The remarks of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were interrupted by cheers: Long Live the Great First of September Revolution, A Masses People's Revolution, and Long Live the Leader of the Revolution, a Philosopher, a Thinker and a Teacher.

The meeting was attended by the secretary general and some members of the General People's Committee of the Jamahiriyah.

CUBAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO LIBYA 16 APR

LD170010 Tripoli JANA in English 1658 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Cuban minister for scientific and technical cooperation, Mr Hector Rodriguez Llompart, left Tripoli this morning for Cuba after ending a several day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

The Cuban minister had made contacts during his visit to the Jamahiriyah with officials in connection with the bilateral relations and methods of bolstering these relations. He also discussed coordination between the Jamahiriyah and Cuba for the non-aligned conference due to be held in Havana next September.

JALLUD RECEIVES DELEGATION OF CHADIAN TRIBESMEN

LD162335 Tripoli Vice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2013 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud met this morning with a delegation of the (At-Tabu) and (Al-Bur'an) tribes from the (Loir), (Baradi), (Faru), (Chada) and (Taya) areas. The delegation affirmed to Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud their tribes' fateful and close union with the Libyan Arab people, who gave greatly in aiding the Chadian people. The delegation also affirmed that the victory of the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] and the triumphant (?entry) of the people of Chad into Ndjamena was a result of the strong stand and limitless support of the Libyan Arab people.

The delegation affirmed that any person who disapproves of or harms the eternal relations between the two Muslim peoples represents no one but himself. The delegation said that the people of Chad, who struggled for more than 13 years and sacrificed thousands of martyrs, are capable of (?reorganizing) themselves and standing up to the conspiracies. They call for a national conference, representing all sections of the people of Chad, to proclaim a new revolutionary council, to expel the agents and traitors from among the people and to confirm the final victory by establishing a genuine popular authority equal to the great sacrifices the people of Chad have given.

SUDAN

SUDAN-KENYA MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ISSUES JOINT COMMUNIQUE

JN161757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, April 16, (SUNA)--Sudan and Kenya express the growing involvement of major powers in African affairs and their attempt to draw the continent into the big power rivalry and conflicts, said a draft communique issued today by the joint Sudanese-Kenyan ministerial committee which met here April 10-11.

The two sides, said the communique, condemned this trend and expressed the conviction that African problems should be resolved within the African context, particularly under the principles embodied in the charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

"Both sides were convinced that the minority racist and settler colonialist regimes in the southern part of Africa pose the main threat to peace and security on the whole continent. They strongly condemned the repeated incursions and raids of the racist forces into the territories of frontline states in the vain hope of obstructing them from living up to their responsibility in supporting liberation movements in their legitimate struggle", said the communique.

The communique added that the two reiterated their total commitment to majority rule in Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front and vehemently rejected the proposed elections by the racist regime as another play in the systematic endeavors to subvert the genuine aspiration of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence.

They also expressed support for the full independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and their total commitment to the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. They further expressed abhorrence of the policy of Apartheid and systematic genocide campaigns practiced by the Pretoria regime against the people of (?Zambia) and called upon the international community to join hands with African people to eradicate this brutal and inhuman practice.

On the Middle East they reaffirmed their support for the full rights of the Palestinian people and called for total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories in accordance with OAU and UN resolutions.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON THREE ABORTIVE COUPS

LD150904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 15 April--Three abortive coups to overthrow the regime of President Ja'far Numayri took place between 20 March and 10 April, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Khartoum quoted by Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

In a dispatch from Khartoum the paper reports that the coup attempts were staged by a number of minor officers including military police officers who oppose the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The paper adds that the Sudanese authorities arrested 79 officers and 250 warrant officers and succeeded in aborting the coups.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM did not give names of the detained officers nor the dates of their arrest. But it says that an Egyptian force stationed in barracks close to Omdurman clashed with the Sudanese military elements at the same barracks over, apparently, support for Egyptian President as-Sadat and opposition to him. It adds that 15 Sudanese soldiers were arrested including five who suffered injuries and were transferred to hospitals.

Last week, Sudan announced the discovery of large quantities of arms which it said were intended for use in staging a coup.

SIX TERRORISTS KILLED IN CLASH ON LEBANESE BORDER

TA170515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Six terrorists were killed last night in a clash between IDF soldiers and a terrorist squad which tried to infiltrate our border in the area of Zar'it on the Lebanese border. An IDF soldier, Sergeant Yosi Bar-Me'ir, aged 22, from kibbutz Afiqim, was killed in the clash. Six soldiers were injured. Their families have been informed.

The IDF spokesman reports that the clash with the terrorists took place at approximately 2300 last night. The spokesman points out that since January the IDF has frustrated infiltration attempts by terrorists both from Jordan and the Lebanese border. During those clashes 17 terrorists were killed.

Further Details

TA170818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 17 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpt] Documents indicating their intentions to carry out sabotage acts in Israel were found in the possession of the six terrorists killed in a clash with the IDF in the Lebanon area. Our correspondent Yehuda Ari'el reports that the squad intended to divide into two groups, with several terrorists intending to attack people on vacation during the holiday and the other group planning to infiltrate into one of the settlements in the area and take hostages.

BEGIN, U.S. AMBASSADOR DISCUSS LEBANESE SITUATION

TA161529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister met at noon with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis and discussed the situation in southern Lebanon. After this meeting the prime minister met with the foreign and defense ministers and discussed the situation with them. Our political correspondent remarks that the United States is exerting pressure on Israel to influence Maj Sa'd Haddad not to oppose the deployment of the Lebanese battalion that will be sent from Beirut to southern Lebanon. Our correspondent notes that active diplomatic contacts are being conducted on this issue. The Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, Prof Yehuda Blum, is holding contacts on this matter with members of the UN Security Council and the defense minister is holding contacts with the coordinator of UN activities in the Middle East, Ensio Siilasvuo. Our correspondent notes that the UN Security Council will be convened on Thursday to discuss the events in southern Lebanon.

JERUSALEM POST: NO OBJECTION TO LEBANESE DEPLOYMENT

TA170655 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Israel will not object to the intended deployment today of several hundred Lebanese Army soldiers in the UNIFIL-controlled sector of southern Lebanon--this despite the objections, and threats of armed resistance, by the Christian militiamen in the neighbouring enclaves.

Israel has warned, however, that it will not tolerate any attempted infiltration by the Syrian-backed Lebanese Army units from the UNIFIL areas into the Christian enclaves.

Israel's decision not to oppose the Lebanese deployment followed intense diplomatic pressure from the U.S. and from a number of states which have contingents serving with UNIFIL, among them Norway and the Netherlands.

Israel has told these states that it does not control the Christian militias under Major Sa'd Haddad. But apparently Israel will exert the strong influence it has over the major to persuade him to desist from violent action against the Lebanese force or UNIFIL.

HATZOFE COMMENTS ON CHANGE IN JORDANIAN ATTITUDE

TA161200 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 16 Apr 79 p 2 TA

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Lesson"]

[Text] The infiltration of a terrorist squad from Jordan again highlights the main problem in our relations with the Arab countries and the lack of a logical basis in all the assessments regarding the reactions of rulers in those countries. The resumption of terrorist activity in the Jordanian arena contradicts the entire political logic of this kingdom. Ironic as it may sound, all the attempts to analyze the psychological motives forcing King Husayn to collaborate on this issue cannot remain within rational limits.

Residents of the Jordanian Kingdom, which in the past almost reached absolute disintegration because of the official terrorist activity in its territory, which has recently reached an unprecedented peak since the cruel confrontation with the "Fatah," are definitely not interested in being dragged into the kind of chaos existing in Lebanon, which would follow a clash with Israel. Also, the internal stability in Jordan is kept, in fact, only by means of the lesson drawn by the annihilation of the Fatah and "Black September." Moreover, the rulers are well aware of political elements in the kingdom which are constantly threatening its existence.

There is no doubt that King Husayn himself knows that his status in the pan-Arab and international arenas stems from his ability to exploit U.S. and Western support for extended development in his country. In that way, the Western world hopes that King Husayn will not conceive any plots against Israel which might endanger the big investments in his kingdom. Certainly all these motives do not justify a new drive of adventurism, particularly in view of the fact that the PLO has in fact been recognized as the element which will "receive" Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in any political agreement. Since there is no logical explanation for Husayn's behavior there is no other choice but to keep alert and react appropriately and immediately should such a reaction be required. However, to our regret, the military solution does not put off our fears regarding settlements with other authoritarian regimes in the area. Time and again we are faced with inconstancy and instability which bear witness that there is no possibility to determine a long-term policy that might not be threatened by one element or another. This fact compels us not only to display continuous alertness regarding any development in the Arab arena but also to be prepared for any upheavals which will require the adoption of appropriate steps.

DAYAN ELABORATES ON GOLAN, WEST BANK REMARKS

TA161259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has called in the foreign minister to discuss with him remarks that Dayan made yesterday on the future of the Golan Heights.

Speaking to settlers in the Jordan Valley the foreign minister said that there was a difference in the status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and that of Sinai and the Golan. Sinai and the Golan Heights were recognized as sovereign areas of Egypt and Syria, said Dayan, and just as with Sinai Israel might have to face a choice of removing its settlements on the Golan in return for a peace agreement with the Syrians.

A number of ministers expressed concern at Dayan's remarks. In an interview with Alan Ben-'Ami, the foreign minister outlined his views on the issue of the Golan Heights and the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. [Begin recording]

[Dayan] There is a measure and basic difference between the international status of the West Bank and Gaza and those of the Sinai and the Golan Heights which were part of the Syrian and Egyptian territory under their sovereignty, while Judaea, Samaria, the West Bank and Gaza were never really recognized as a part of the sovereignty of Jordan. It was part of the British mandate and then it was occupied by Jordan and then by us but never really as an integral part of the Jordanian Kingdom--recognized, except by England, Pakistan and Jordan. And therefore, one cannot draw a parallel between what happened now--the basis for the agreement between us and Egypt about Sinai--and what Israel would be ready to do about this area, and this is beside the special feeling and relationship that we feel as Jews to Judaea and Samaria.

What we agreed with Egypt at Camp David was about a transitional period and the autonomy is a part of the transitional period and not a permanent solution for the area. So whatever we can agree about what would take place here, it is about something that should last for 5 years and only after that we shall reach the stage of negotiating for a permanent status of the area by concluding, negotiating and concluding peace with Jordan. So the point is we should not think about the autonomy as a permanent solution but only as an element in the transitional period and the final status and the permanent one would be only after 5 years.

[Question] How would the Israeli settlements, the Jewish settlements, be, in your eyes, under the autonomy status?

[Answer] For all practical purposes I don't think that there will be any change in the relationship between the Jewish settlements here--the way that they have their relationship with Israel--and when the autonomy will be established, because the autonomy is basically meant for the Arab inhabitants in their own places and not for the Israeli-Jewish settlement here. It has got to do with the withdrawal of the military administration as a way of controlling or regime in Nabulus or in Gaza [as heard] but nothing to do whatsoever with the way of life here with the Jewish settlements. So the Jewish settlements, I think, are going to maintain the same kind of relationship they enjoy now with Israel when the autonomy would be established--just like now. There won't be any difference, I think, and I think that we all should realize that we cannot just go on with the military administration and take it as a sound basis for our relationships and way of life with the Arabs. So we have to introduce a change. And the autonomy, I think, therefore, is a constructive change while anyone who speaks against the autonomy and if he had in mind just to go on with the present way, I think that he is actually asking or working against the interests of Israel instead of promoting a better solution for the interests of Israel.

[Question] A final question, Sir. Your remarks about the Golan Heights and Syrian sovereignty there--does this mean that Israel, under a peace agreement with Syria, would be prepared perhaps to withdraw from the Golan Heights entirely?

[Answer] No. No. That doesn't mean that. What I said about the difference between Judaea and Samaria and the Golan Heights doesn't mean that Israel should or will be ready to withdraw from the Golan Heights. [end recording]

Arens Reaction to Remarks

TA161643 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Likud MK Moshe Arens, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, believes that Dayan's remarks are not a wise act, but are an act that will lead to a weakening of Israel's status in the following stages of the negotiations. [Begin recording]

[Arens] I am not enthusiastic over Foreign Minister Dayan's remarks. There are people in Israel--and Foreign Minister Dayan may be one of them--who think that ultimately and basically the problem facing the State of Israel is peace together with a return to the 1967 borders or remaining on the present borders without peace. I do not share this opinion. My opinion is that if we do follow this road of returning to the 1967 borders we will, with our own hands, pave the way to a war and not an easy one either. Therefore, to come today and explain that there is a parallel between the status of the Golan Heights and the status of the Sinai settlements which we have agreed to remove, it is hard for me to see any prudence or wisdom in such a position. Those who think that we will sit at the negotiating table with the Syrians, with Al-Asad, in the near future, also cannot say that it is wise today to announce that our choice, if we want to move toward peace, is to give up the Golan Heights.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you believe that the foreign minister should draw conclusions or that the government or the rest of the Likud faction should draw conclusions following this?

[Answer] I am one of the Knesset members who demanded a meeting of the Likud faction. We will first make it possible for the foreign minister to come and explain exactly what he said and why. I assume that he will also try to convince us that what he said was wise and will only improve the situation of the State of Israel in the coming negotiations. I am prepared to listen and be convinced, but it seems to me that I cannot be convinced. His remarks are not prudent. They do not improve Israel's situation in the international arena, nor the situation of the settlers on the Golan Heights, nor even those in the Jordan Valley. [end recording]

DAYAN EXAMINES POSSIBLE EXPANSION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

TA161434 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Apr 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who leaves on Monday for a tour of four Asian countries--Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Nepal--will most probably not only examine the possibility of closer relations between those countries and Israel, but also the chances for establishing relations with other Asian countries, if not on the diplomatic level, then on the economic level.

In any case, it is clear that the issue of relations between Israel and the PRC will be examined by Foreign Minister Dayan in the course of his coming visit to Asia.

It has been reported that several Foreign Ministry officials, including the minister's adviser Ehud Avri'el, have recently visited several countries in Africa and Asia which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. The visit was meant to look into the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations or, at least, economic relations following the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

American and other elements are also trying to check with various capitals in Asia and Africa on the possibility of diplomatic or, at least, economic relations being established between those countries and Israel. So far these efforts were not very successful. However, it seems that a more sympathetic and comfortable atmosphere has been created for the establishment of future relations between those countries and Israel.

FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE DETAINEE RELEASED 16 APR

TA162029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The first administrative detainee was released today following the foreign minister's announcement that a small number of administrative detainees will be released as a gesture toward Egypt. The released prisoner is Isma'il ('Ajuwah) from East Jerusalem. He was detained for about 4 months. His wife recently wrote a letter to the prime minister in which she asked that her husband be released since she is pregnant and has difficulty feeding her two children.

COMMITTEE MEETS WITH RAFAH APPROACHES SETTLERS

TA161741 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] In a meeting today between the representatives of the Rafah approaches settlements and the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, it was decided to sign a framework agreement for the evacuation of the settlers from the Sinai, an agreement that will not be linked to their removal to Pithat Shalom. This constitutes a change in the government's position. The government had to date agreed to a framework agreement based only on their evacuation to Pithat Shalom. Our correspondent Asher Fisch reports.

[Begin recording] Progress has been made in the first meeting between the Rafah approaches settlers and the prime minister's representative, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar. This progress also indicates a certain change in the government's position. To date the official elements insisted that the framework agreement for the evacuation of the Rafah approaches settlers would be linked to Pithat Shalom and would deal only with Pithat Shalom. Any request for a different solution which is not linked to Pithat Shalom should have been discussed separately, that was the policy to date. However, today, following a long discussion on this matter and a consultation between Dr Ben-Elisar; head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department Matityahu Drobles; and the director general of the Settlement Department, Shim'on Ravid, it was decided that the framework agreement will mention all the possible solutions, if they are linked to Pithat Shalom or not.

The majority of the settlers expressed opposition to the establishment of Pithat Shalom and asked for solutions within other parts of the country. They therefore expressed their satisfaction with the achievement today.

The representatives of the Rafah approaches settlements refused in today's meeting to go into details connected with the evacuation; it was decided that any discussion of details will be postponed until after the framework agreement is reached. This issue will be discussed next week by a committee headed by Dr Ben-Elisar. Members of the committee will be the directors general of the Agriculture Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the Jewish Agency Settlement Department. It is expected that within 7 to 10 days the committee will submit a first formulation for the agreement. The subject of financial compensation will be discussed on an individual basis. This too was decided today in the meeting between the settlers and the government's representatives.

Yitzhaq Regev, the head of the settlers committee and a member of the Ne'ot Sinai settlement, announced today that the Ne'ot Sinai settlers will, with their bodies, physically prevent the evacuation of the vegetable garden of Ne'ot Sinai. The garden is supposed to be handed over to Egypt when Al-'Arish is evacuated. The settlers say they will do so if no agreement is achieved on the terms of the evacuation of the garden. [end recording]

DRUZE OFFER LAND TO SET UP JEWISH SETTLEMENT

TA170637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 17 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Representatives of Druze villages in the north of the Golan Heights have offered to allot 500 dunams belonging to their villages for the purpose of setting up a Jewish settlement in the area. This was learned by our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri. They hope this step will prevent the return of the Syrians to the Golan Heights.

GUSH EMUNIM HOLD SYMBOLIC CEREMONY IN SAMARIA

TA161824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Today in Neve Zuf in Samaria Gush Emunim held a symbolic cornerstone laying ceremony for the ten settlements it intends to set up in the region. More than 500 members of the settlements nuclei convened on a bare hill near a settlement. Sympathizers such as Knesset members Moshe Arens, Hayim Druckman and Yig'al Kohen also participated in the ceremony. The military authorities did not allow the Gush Emunim members to hold cornerstone laying ceremonies in sites slated for Gush Emunim settlements; therefore the participants in the ceremony today settled for flying flags and signing scrolls.

JANIN MUNICIPALITY TO RECEIVE JORDANIAN LOAN

TA171133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Apr 79 TA

[Text] A delegation from Janin municipality left for Jordan today in order to receive a loan from Jordan for the maintenance of the town's electricity station and for many other development projects.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari points out that Janin has in the past expressed its wish to join the national electricity system. However, Jordan exerted pressure on Janin and promised to finance the maintenance of the electricity station. Our correspondent remarks that Jordan has adopted a similar policy regarding all the towns in Judaea and Samaria and that further municipal delegations will leave in the near future in order to receive financial aid from Jordan. Jordan is now prepared to aid them in order to strengthen its control over the territories in view of the talks on autonomy.

GUERRILLA SPOKESMEN EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR AYATOLLAH TALEQANI

LD161756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In two successive statements issued in Tehran today, the Iranian Mujahidin Khalq organization, while defining its policy with regard to the revolutionary protest of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani in connection with arbitrary and divisive infringements in the country, expressed its decisive support for his eminence the ayatollah and declared that it will place all its resources throughout the country at the disposal of the Ayatollah Taleqani. In these statements, the Iranian Mujahidin Khalq has stressed the need for urgent measures to provide for His Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani's return to Tehran and for the reopening of his office.

A spokesman of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq in an interview with local and foreign correspondents today, referred to the arrest of the sons of the Ayatollah Taleqani and said: The treatment meted out to the Ayatollah Taleqani by these elements, that is, disrespect for the leaders of the revolution, is the best testimony to the fact that unless irresponsible and antirevolutionary elements are purged from the ranks of the guardians of the revolution as soon as possible, even a greater danger will threaten the revolution. The spokesman said: A struggle for the return of His Eminence the Ayatollah Taleqani is the national and moral duty of all revolutionary forces. With reference to provocations by certain antirevolutionary elements, the spokesman said: The government must arrest and try as soon as possible all the seditionists who are trying to kindle the flame of war and foment bloodshed in Iran.

Demonstrations for Taleqani

LD161550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today groups of people, including students, staged demonstrations in the streets of Tehran in support of His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. At Tehran University the demonstrations protested at the manner in which certain committees of the revolution operate, and demanded that these committees be purged of antirevolutionary elements. In a statement issued today, the Mujahidin organization demanded urgent measures aimed at bringing His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani back to Tehran and at reopening his offices.

GENERAL STAFF COMMAND ANNOUNCES NEW ARMY NAME

LD161454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was made today by the General Staff Command of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of the exalted: Following the glorious victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, under the leadership of His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, which destroyed all the satanic institutions and replaced them with Islamic principles, and following the holding of the unique referendum of the Iranian nation in support of the establishment of the Islamic republic, the army, as an inseparable part of this revolution, by choosing the name of Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will attempt to fulfill its great mission of safeguarding the gains of the Islamic revolution within the context of its duties.

REPORTAGE ON AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI'S ACTIVITIES

Army Day Declaration

LD161829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Wednesday, 18 April 1979, has been declared the day of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. On this occasion, Imam Khomeyni has sent the following message: In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful: Honorable and struggling nation of Iran, may God bestow success upon you! While expressing my greetings and gratitude for the untiring efforts of you, the brave nation which has brought the holy goals of Islam to the threshold of success and which, with the will of the Almighty God, has severed the hand of the domestic and foreign traitors, it is necessary for you to pay attention to the following points:

1. Wednesday, 18 April, will be army day. The respected army members should march on this day in big cities with their full gear and equipment, and express their support for the Islamic Republic and the great Iranian nation and their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the independence of the country and safeguarding its boundaries.

2. The people of Iran are duty bound to show their support for the Islamic Army and show brotherly respect toward it. Now the army is at the service of the people and Islam, and the army is Islamic. It is necessary for people to officially regard it as such and express their support for it. Today, opposition to the Islamic army which is the guardian of the country's independence and the protector of its boundaries is not seemly. We, you and the army should act in a brotherly fashion for the sake of safeguarding the security of our country, and should put an end to the seditionists and disturbances by evildoers.

3. The army personnel are dutybound to observe army discipline and the chain of command and other regulations. Disregarding these regulations will lead to the weakness of the Islamic Army and will cause the breakdown of discipline. The soldiers, officers and military personnel are dutybound to maintain and observe the chain of command. In the same way, superiors are dutybound to behave with kindness and in a brotherly fashion toward the soldiers and refrain from dictatorship, which is a legacy of the satanic regime. The Islamic Army should be disciplined and observe the chain of command, proper Islamic order, complete obedience by subordinates toward their superiors, and concern by the superiors toward their subordinates. Disregarding this command is contrary to the revolution and will be subject to reprimand.

4. The people who are outside the army have no right to interfere in the affairs of the army or to arrest a member of the army in the barracks or outside, without authority. If they have a complaint, or if they have information about the guilt of someone, the matter will be investigated according to religious and legal principles. Unnecessary interference in the work of the army causes its weakening and is contrary to the Islamic revolution.

5. This army, which is at the service of Islam and the nation, has declared its faithfulness to the Islamic Republic. If, God forbid, during the satanic regime it committed a wrong action or a minor sin, by returning to the Almighty God and the Islamic Republic, it will be forgiven by the compassionate God and the honorable nation, and I have also forgiven them. I hope that the army, by trusting God and the noble nation, will continue truthfully with its service and be established, with strength, in the barracks.

I beseech God Almighty for the greatness of Islam and the Muslims, for the guidance of the deceived youths who want to cause sedition in the ranks of the Muslims, and for vigilance of the nation in the face of non-Islamic plots. Greetings of God and his grace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. 16 April 1979.

Receives Syrian, Saudi Envoys

LD170905 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Because we did not bring you a report earlier on the talks yesterday between Imam Khomeyni, founder of the Iranian Islamic revolution, and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Syrian information minister and special envoy of President al-Asad, here then is a report on those talks:

The information minister of the Arab Republic of Syria held talks with Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni in Qom yesterday. The minister presented him with a message from Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president. The message says: Greetings from the Syrian president to the leader of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation and [words indistinct] for his peerless power and courage in the advancement of the revolution.

In another part of this message, Hafiz al-Asad has emphasized the full Syrian support for the Iranian revolution, as well as solidarity between the Iranian and Syrian nations under the banner of Islam against Zionism and imperialism. He also said it will be his pleasure to come to Iran and visit the imam. Replying to this message, Imam Khomeyni expressed the need for solidarity among Islamic countries against common enemies, stressing that except through unity under Islam, final victory cannot be attained. He said: I am very grateful for the Syrian president's invitation to reside in that country when I was in Paris. I am also very grateful for the fact that Syria has been by our side during the revolution. Please convey my sincere greeting to his excellency the president. If he comes to Iran, he will be welcome and he will be received in this humble house.

Similarly, the special envoy of Amir 'Abdullah, the deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, and the representative of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia were received by Imam Khomeyni. The envoy presented messages from King Khalid and Amir 'Abdullah and said: Only through refuge in Islam, and the guidance of Muslims under Imam Khomeyni's leadership can stability be achieved. Unity between Iran and Saudi Arabia guarantees the victory of the Muslims over international Zionism.

The imam said: Over a period of 15 years I have talked many times about the unity of Muslim countries, and I have said that Islamic nations ought to unite against their enemies.

Discussion With Army Commander

LD151221 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] General Farbod, commander of the General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by the Imam Khomeyni in Qom this morning and, while reporting to him on the army's current issues, had talks with him.

Bakhtiari Tribesmen Present Demands

LD131140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a group of people representing the Haft Lang Bakhtiari tribe were yesterday received by the Imam Khomeyni. Congratulating him on the occasion of the declaration of the Islamic Republic, they presented their demands for improving the conditions for the clans of the Bakhtiari tribe which, thanks to the nonchalance and neglect of the former regime, lack hygiene, cultural, agricultural and stock-breeding facilities, and also urban services and communication links. The representatives of the Bakhtiari tribe's clans expressed their readiness to carry out the decrees of the revolution leader and reminded him that they will not shirk from any self-sacrifice in order to safeguard Iran's independence and monolithism.

Address to Bakery Workers

LD162004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bakery workers in the city of Qom were received by the imam today. Addressing the bakery workers, Imam Khomeyni said:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful; You gentlemen should realize that a period of confusion follows a revolution. So far, we have been in the process of revolution, and we are still in the process of revolution. The revolution may be looked at as if it were a nation locked up in jail, and once the gates of the jail are opened some 30 million liberated people pour out. Liberation has now been achieved. Praise be to God that independence has also been achieved.

What you are asking is something that all sections of the nation want. Deprivation is something experienced by everyone. There are peoples more deprived than you. Praise be to God that you at least have a job. There are many people without a job living in hovels. You go and look at the hovels around the city of Tehran to see how the people there live. This country is a plundered and looted country. It is not as if the plight of the workers and others have been ignored. Islam is more concerned about the office workers, factory workers and the weak than other sections of society.

If we have been able to come to power and implement Islam, we have also thought of all of you. If you look at the deprived and the hovel dwellers you will pity them. Houses should be built for everyone. A proper job should be provided for everyone. In a plundered and chaotic country we cannot have people expecting to wake up one morning and find it a paradise. One needs time to improve life in such a country. There are seditionist individuals who do not want to see an Islamic Republic established in the country. They go and sow sedition throughout the nation. You and all sections of the society are duty-bound to stop this and not listen to them. I thank you, young people, who have worked for the movement and who support the movement. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Warning of U.S., UK 'Henchmen'

LD141848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A group of students from Hamadan and a (?team of) experts in administrative and management studies, together with a group of Islamic Revolutionary Guards from (?Arak) called the (?investigation) group, were received by Imam Khomeyni this afternoon. They extended felicitations on the advent of the Islamic Republic.

Imam Khomeyni said in a speech: The satanic regime fell, but there are dangers. Alien hands are at work in order to take us back to the previous situation and create division among the ranks of Iranians. It is the duty of us all to safeguard this movement. Act on the basis of a united aim, just as you were able to gain victory over major powers empty-handed. The major powers were unable to protect Mohammad Reza. The big powers, especially America and Britain, made ample efforts to protect him but could not achieve anything contrary to the wishes of the nation. Beware that they are still trying to eliminate you; their henchmen are making propaganda everywhere, especially when they go to the factories and say that they support the workers. Whenever they go to a factory and the workers accord them an innocent welcome and favor staging a strike, you ought to avert their evil intentions with discretion. God save you all.

BAZARGAN MEETS WITH LEBANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD142054 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A group of women members of the Lebanese 'Amal organization who arrived in Tehran last week met with the prime minister, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, this morning to express their felicitation over the victory of the Islamic Republic. In this meeting, Mehdi Bazargan said: Our revolution has somehow been inspired by your revolution. Bazargan said: We are making every effort to return Imam Musa Sadr. Also present at this meeting were [word indistinct], commander of the 'Amal organization, along with A'zam Taleqani, member of the women's society of the Islamic revolution.

AYATOLLAH MAHALLATI WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD162200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Mahallati, in a telegram addressed to his eminence, said: Certain seditionist elements are planning to foment sedition and discord. These elements are counterrevolutionary.

LABOR MINISTRY TO GIVE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS LOANS

LD162141 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Daryush Foruhar, the minister of labor and social affairs, declared today in an interview with representatives of the press, radio and television that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, on the basis of a plan which was ratified by the government, will give 1 billion tomans a month in unemployment loans to about 1 million unemployed workers. He said: To implement this plan, right now 22 centers for providing loans in Tehran, and also centers in the provinces of Fars, Khuzestan, Khorasan, Eastern and Western Azarbayjan, Mazandaran, Gilan, Esfahan and the City of Karaj are now providing loans to unemployed workers.

The minister of labor and social affairs said that at present there are more than 4 million workers in all the country, that about 1 and 1/2 to 2 million are employed in the industrial sector, and the rest in the construction and services sector. He added that with the facilities that have been provided, 80 percent of production and industrial units have started work, and the government, through the chamber of commerce, industries and mines, has put at the disposal of the owners of industries a credit of 6 billion rials for reconstruction and operation of factories. In granting this credit, payment of workers' salaries takes first priority. Moreover, with the renewal of customs operations and also customs facilities, raw materials for most production units have been provided, and there is no longer any reason for factories' shutdown. Any number of productive units whose managers were associated or connected with the former court and fled Iran during the revolution will continue work under the management of the government's trusted representatives, whose management will be temporary. The minister of labor and social affairs said: From now on the Ministry of Labor will not accept the dismissal of Workers under any circumstances, and even workers who were dismissed from factories last August due to strikes or for being put under pressure by the military forces and SAVAK must return to their jobs, because such acts by employers, military forces and SAVAK were an antiworker political movement.

POLICIES OF NEW ISLAMIC REPUBLIC PARTY EXPLAINED

LD161739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At the same time that the Islamic Republic of the Muslim Masses of Iran Party [hezb-i jomhuriyi islami khalgh-i mosalman-i iran] started its activities, in Mashhad a meeting has been held in the Gowharshad Jame' Mosque to commemorate and glorify the memory of the struggles of the martyred fighter Seyyed Mojtaba Navvab Safavi, the leader of the Islamic Devotees [fidaiyan-i eslam], with the participation of the learned holy men of Islam and various groups of the inhabitants of Mashhad. At this meeting, speeches were made concerning the struggles of Seyyed Mojtaba Navvab Safavi and the programs of the Islamic Devotees, and also the biography of this martyred fighter. Also the mosque of Dr Eqbal was named the Mosque of Seyyed Mojtaba Navvab Safavi.

According to a PARS report, Hojjat al-Islam Gole Sorkhi, a founding member of the Islamic Republic of the Muslim Masses of Iran Party who came to Mashhad to take part in the start of the activities of the branch of this party in this city, in an interview with the reporter of PARS explained the political, social, moral and economic goals and viewpoints of this party. He announced the different parts of the constitution of the party as follows:

1. The regaining of the basic rights of all the people of Iran with the establishment of the Islamic Republic; a government of God's justice for the people by the people; the spreading and promulgation of Islamic principles in all moral, social, economic and political spheres for the sake of the ever greater awareness of the Muslim masses of Iran and for the achievement of revolutionary self-construction and the founding of an Islamic society.

2. The complete elimination of all evil effects and the shameful heritage of the satanic monarchical regime; the destruction of all dictatorial phenomena; the establishment of individual and social liberties and freedom of expression and the press, based on the principles of Islam; the thorough and unending cleansing of all the corrupt administrative and governmental departments of the former regime and their replacement with secure revolutionary Islamic principles.

3. The decisive and immediate transformation of the corrupt and anti-Islamic economic and capitalistic system, which is reliant upon foreigners; the revitalization and establishment of the principles of Islamic economy in all fields which can only be made possible by securing economic independence and the creation of a correct fiscal, commercial, agricultural and industrial system; the complete eradication of all signs of poverty and deprivation which, according to the saying of His Holiness Ali--may God's greetings be upon him--are mainly due to the exploitation of man by man--there is no poor person from whom a rich man does not benefit; and guaranteeing the worth of labor and the negation of all irreligious profiteering, which will have to enjoy a special priority.

4. The fundamental transformation of the educational system of the country, and the full negation of any kind of wrong cultural dependence upon the West or the East except to benefit from the healthy and constructive experiences of the modern world, by putting into operation the principles of Islamic education and training, and the safeguarding of regional and national characteristics together with the eradication of illiteracy throughout the country; in this respect all the corrupt practices of the present colonial education and all the sources that promote corruption which have penetrated all the scientific and artistic organizations should be eradicated.

5. The creation of a struggling, independent and believing army whose duty is to defend the country and the resources of the Muslim masses of Iran, without any organic alliance to a particular person, and bringing it into step and making it an ally of the fighting Islamic forces who, while performing various duties in general, will only fight to protect the Iranian boundaries and prevent any aggression.

6. To put into practice the principle of general supervision which, in the principle of encouraging people toward righteousness and forbidding them from evil, is one of the most fundamental principles of Islam; parallel with this should be the formation of councils, bearing in mind the principle and consulting them on affairs [Koranic verse] which is a vital necessity for the continuation of the Islamic conditions for the proper ordering of the affairs of society by way of the establishment of a center of statistics and investigation of needs, and the evaluation of the means which the government has at its disposal; making use of all the human resources of the country bearing in mind their piety, specialities and qualifications; and a revolutionary fight against unemployment, corruption, laziness and all other characteristics of a corrupt anti-Islamic system.

7. In foreign policy, mutual respect for all friendly countries; safeguarding the country's complete economic and political independence; lack of commitment either toward the West or the East; extensive cooperation with fraternal countries paying attention to the principles of universal Islamic brotherhood; Islamic internationalism based on the unqualified support and assistance to all the lowly masses of the world who have risen for the realization of their rights and have engaged in an unequal battle.

Concerning the decisions of this party in response to the call of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, about the provision of housing for the lowly and other low income people, Hojat al-Islam Gole Sorkhi said: This humane call received the enthusiastic response of the members of this party. Based on the activities of the party for providing land for this purpose, it was decided that the program of the construction of houses should be carried out in Tehran, Ahvaz and Mashhad with the contribution of party members. He added: In addition to Mashhad, at the moment in Khorasan, Birjand, Neyshabur, Quchan, Qayen, Nehbandan, Janetabad and Sarbisheh the branches of the Islamic Republic of the Muslim Masses of Iran Party have been established, and they are registering members. In Mashhad, too 12 centers of registration have been set up for this purpose.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED ON PAYMENT OF TAXES

LD161646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance has made an announcement concerning the conditions established for tne collection of taxes. According to this announcement, if commercial taxes and taxes on companies, inheritance and free gifts since fiscal year 1966 which annually exceed 500 000 rials; and also the taxes on property, interest and supplementary incomes of salaried employees; and also income earned from inheritances, uncultivated land and the stamp duty during the period from 1967 to 1977, whether backed by an official document or otherwise, which exceeds 100,000 rials per year are paid by the end of the month of June at the latest, these payments will be exempted from fines and loss accrued due to late payment. In addition, persons paying these taxes will be able to take advantage of an exemption of 20 percent of the tax, and their additional taxes to the municipality and the trade chamber will be waived.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance added that if the taxpayers who are liable for the above taxes, whether fixed or not, have objections about amount of their taxes they can, until 21 May 1979, present their objections in writing. In Tehran these should be submitted to the head office of the taxation department and in other cities to the local office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Individuals should do so to insure that all questions can be discussed in the (?national) committee and so that they can reach mutual agreement and thereby resolve any differences concerning the taxes that are due.

WORKERS RELEASE BRITISH GROUP HELD FOR RANSOM

LD161322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Fifteen British experts and engineers of the Foster Wheeler Company in Khorramshahr, who were held for ransom by the Iranian workers of this company, were released yesterday. In an interview with PARS an informed official of this company said that these individuals were held for ransom following a protest by workers regarding the payment of dismissal pay [haq-e ekhraji]. After the necessary agreements, the group was set free.

GENERAL MAS'UDI APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF ARMY BANK

LD151046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gen 'Ali-Asghar Mas'udi has been appointed to the post of chairman of the board of directors and governor of the Bank-e Sepah [army bank] by General Riyahi, minister of national defense.

Apart from his military education, General Mas'udi has a degree in law and political science. During his years of service he was suspended four times for resisting the improper commands of the army chiefs of staff of the time, and for backing his subordinates. General 'Ali-Asghar Mas'udi was one of the people who founded the Society for the Defense of Human Rights in Iran.

REVOLUTION COMMITTEE SETS UP BANK ACCOUNT FOR DONATIONS

LD141910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] This announcement was issued by the Islamic Revolution Central Committee today: In the Almighty's name, because a number of our dear compatriots have shown an inclination to give financial and humanitarian aid to help the country's safety and security, and to strengthen the Islamic revolution committees, the committee expresses gratitude and appreciation for this sincere and Islamic cooperation and points out that an account for this purpose in the name of the Islamic Revolution Central Committee has been opened at the National Bank of Iran, Baharestan branch, account No 1755. Those interested may pay their financial assistance to this account number in all the National Bank of Iran branches in Tehran and other cities, and obtain a receipt. Once again, this center thanks the esteemed compatriots for their valuable cooperation.

COPPER EXECUTIVE VIEWS PROBLEMS, GOALS

LD151757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mostafa Maddah, the managing director of the national copper industry company of Iran, today said in an interview: Due to the strikes and problems of the last few months, some of the work at the Sarcheshmeh Copper complex came to a halt. It will be at least another year before we can reach maximum production. He added that it has been 3 months since this industry's foreign contractors left Iran. Mostafa Maddah added: The signing of the new contract with these contractors should provide that Iranian managers and consultants can control their work.

On whether there will be some changes in the work at Sarcheshmeh Copper, the manager said: At the moment, we are reviewing all the projects of this complex--from the annual rate of production to projects involving production of materials which use copper partly or fully in their production. The result of our studies will be presented to the cabinet and it is the government's responsibility to make decisions. It should be emphasized, however, that the aim of the government is the creation of jobs and the creation of industries in all fields, including copper. He added that we do not want to sell copper as a cheap product or, to the extent possible, as a raw material. At the end of his comments he said: In the Sarcheshmeh copper complex, a thorough study has begun concerning restarting the various components.

PETROCHEMICAL COMPANY TO BUY FOREIGN-OWNED SHARES

JN161723 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 JN

[Text] (Rahim 'Abidi), executive director of the National Iranian Company for Petrochemical Industries, told our correspondent today that the prices of Iranian petrochemical products are higher than those of similar products from other countries in the world market because of additional, unnecessary expenditures in these industries [word indistinct]. He said that in order for Iranian petrochemical products to compete with foreign products, it has been decided to unify all production units in the petrochemical industries and to man them with a unified cadre. Mr ('Abidi) said that in future Iran will purchase foreign companies' shares in the companies and establishments belonging to the National Iranian Company for Petrochemical Industries.

GONBAD-E KAVUS SCHOOLS REOPEN 14 APRIL

LD131259 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guard in the provincial city of Gonbad-e Kavus has issued a statement calling on educational cadres in the city of Gonbad-e Kavus to report to schools and their places of work at the appropriate time tomorrow, Saturday, in order to open the schools.

TEHRAN GOVERNOR, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN DISCUSS ELECTION

LD161302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the 14 committees of Tehran today took part in a meeting with Dedvar, the governor of Tehran, to study problems of coordination in holding the election for the constituent assembly. At this meeting the chairmen of the committees detailed what is needed for the election and how it is to be carried out, and reached some decisions as to how to eliminate shortcomings in the number of telephones, ballot boxes, and in radio communications. It was decided that the governor of Tehran should act for the provision and distribution of ballot boxes.

Concerning the duties of the committees and avoiding duplication, it was said that arrangements should be made for early contacts so that duplication and mutual interference may be avoided. Concerning the mobile ballot boxes in the committees' own areas, the governor of Tehran asked for it to be made clear in which area the mobile ballot boxes of each committee will be located, so that two ballot boxes should not be sent by two committees to the same area.

Concerning the date of the election for the constituent assembly, which has been set for the month of Khordad [22 May-21 June] it was suggested at the meeting that as the schools' final examinations are held at this time, arrangements should be made for the election to be postponed by 2 weeks. The governor of Tehran explained that the exact date of the election has not yet been announced.

At the end of the meeting, the problems which were faced when the referendum was held--such as voting with an identity card and the dyeing of the fingers--were discussed and it was suggested that decisions should be made on these issues so that there is uniformity of procedure among the committees.

ABADAN STUDENTS MARCH TO PROTEST 'IMPERIALIST PLOTS'

LD141118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In protest against imperialist plots in Kordestan, Gonbad-e Kavus and in other parts of the country, and in order to declare the continuation of the struggle and to emphasize the monolithism of the movement under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the Students Islamic Association of Abadan's petroleum college and a group of people from that provincial city held a march at 0830 today from the city's public library to the petroleum college. During the march, in which thousands participated, anti-Israeli and anti-U.S. slogans were chanted by the marchers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS, TRIALS, EXECUTIONS

General Sentenced to Death

LD121000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the Zanjan Islamic revolution court opened its investigation of the file of Brig Gen 'Abbas Kahali after the recitation of verses from the blessed Koran. After several hours of investigation of his file, at 0420 the court finally declared Brig Gen 'Abbas Kahali, son of Qahraman, aged 53, guilty of spreading corruption on earth, and sentenced him to death. The court's verdict was carried out immediately.

Radio Reports on Trials

LD131909 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0300 GMT on 13 April reports that the Islamic Revolutionary Court in the city of Khorramshahr found police Sgt Nasrollah Khademi, Sgt 2d Class Hoseyn Karami and 2d Lt Mehdi Sa'atpur guilty of murder, among other crimes and that they were executed. At 0330 GMT Tehran Domestic Service reports that the Kerman Revolutionary Court found Jalal Zakerzadeh, "a conscripted soldier" innocent of any crime and released him. Hoseyn Mo'in 'Adliyeh, "an assistant" was found guilty and executed. Tehran Domestic Service at 0430 GMT reports that Maj Hoseyn Torbatian, former chief of the central police station and of the Ahvaz Police Department headquarters, "who had been entrusted with the task of crushing the people in Behbahan," was found guilty and executed by a firing squad. A former head of police office No 6 in Shiraz, Maj Hooshang Toosian Esfahani, was also executed for his role in the "10 August murders at the new mosque in Shiraz."

Further Executions

JN131812 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] In Kerman, the Islamic Revolutionary Court held its sixth session today to hear the charges leveled against policeman Hossein Shahrayar Bahrami, police Sgt Amanullah Naqib, policeman (Aghajan Binyaz), policeman Bahman Tajabadi and policeman Reza (Zeyn Talibin). They were charged with taking part in premeditated murders and looting the people's property. After hearing the charges, the court began its consultations to decree its final decision. The court has passed the following sentences on the accused:

Hossein Shahrayar Bahrami and Amanullah Naqib are sentenced to death for taking part in premeditated murders, wounding the innocent, looting people's property, and causing fires in [words indistinct] in the Ayatollah Khomeyni mosque in Kerman.

(Aghajan Binyaz), Bahman Tajabadi, and Reza (Zeyn Talibin) are banished from Kerman for 1 year. Our correspondent reports that the death sentences on the two criminals Hossein Shahrayar Bahrami and Amanullah Naqib were carried out at 1515 today.

Kerman Trial

LD131056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Kerman, the Kerman Islamic Revolutionary Court, after a recitation of verses from the glorious Koran, last night began its investigation of the dossiers of two of the accused in Kerman: Hoseyn Mo'in-'Adliyeh, an assistant, and Jalal Zakerzadeh, a conscripted soldier, at the gendarmerie post in Jushan.

After a 2-hour trial, the court finally found Hoseyn Mo'in-'Aydilyeh guilty of murdering a pregnant woman from Jushan, named Tal'at Ali Mohammadi, and of firing on the people. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused admitted his guilt as described in the dossier and also the testimony given by eyewitnesses, the court sentenced him to death.

With regard to the other accused person, Jalal Zakerzadeh, since he had only resorted to firing into the air and had not killed anyone or committed any crime, he was found not guilty. The court's sentence on the criminal was carried out at 2400 last night, and the other accused person was set free.

Three Executed in Khorramshahr

LD131058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the Islamic Revolution Court in the provincial city of Khorramshahr met at 2000 last night to investigate the accusations leveled against three accused persons subservient to the former regime. The session began with a recitation of verses from the glorious Koran. After 9 hours of investigation of the accusations against the accused, the verdict of the court was finally issued at 0500 today as follows:

Police Sgt Nasrollah Khademi, accused of murder and of shooting and wounding people of Khorramshahr; Sgt Second Class Hoseyn Karami, accused of three murders involving people of Khorramshahr on 11 and 12 November, of wounding and insulting people of that city, and of destruction; 2d Lt Mehdi Sa'atpur, accused of murder, of wounding people and of assault and battery involving people of Khorramshahr, of arresting and intimidating people, of forceful entry into homes and rape, of waging war against God and Islam, and of spreading corruption on earth--all three were found guilty and sentenced to death. The court's sentences, after being conveyed to the accused, were carried out by the order of the public prosecutor of the Khorramshahr Islamic Revolution Court at 0530 this morning.

Execution in Ahvaz

LD131100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's dispatch from Ahvaz, the Islamic Revolution Court, after several hours of investigation into the crimes perpetrated by Maj Hoseyn Torbatian, former chief of the central police station and the Ahvaz police department headquarters, who had been entrusted with the task of crushing the people in Behbahan, found him guilty of spreading corruption on earth. He was placed in front of a firing squad at 0215 this morning.

Kerman Executions

LD131920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The third session of the Islamic Revolution Court of Kerman met this morning and started its work with the recitation of a few verses from the glorious Koran. This session of the court was convened to investigate the files of Police Officer Hassan Shahriyar Bahrami, Police Chief Amanollah Najib, Police Officer Aghajan Bina, Police Officer Ahmad Tajabadi and Police Officer Reza Zein al-Salehin, who were involved in deliberate killings and robbing people's belongings.

After hearing the prosecution's case, the court started its deliberations and passed the following sentences: Police Officer Hassan Shahriyar Bahrami and Police Chief Amanollah Najib were sentenced to death for deliberate killings and for participating in plunder and arson, beating and causing bodily harm at the Jameh Mosque and Imam Khomeyni Mosque on 16 October 1978 and 15 December 1978. So far, Afhajan Bina, Ahmad Tajabadi and Reza Zein al-Salehin have each been sentenced to 1 year of banishment, without holiday, away from Kerman and their birthplace of Sirjan, Rafsanjan and Baft, respectively. The prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court of Kerman had demanded the death sentence for Police Officer Shahriyar Bahrami and Amanollah Najib, who were involved in the deliberate killings of the two martyred warriors Engineer Faramarz Dadbin and Gholam Hossein Mahdavi in the event at the Imam Khomeyni Mosque. For the other accused men, he had asked for the punishment of banishment. According to our reporter in Kerman, the verdicts issued against Police Officer Shahriyar Bahrami and Police Chief Amanollah Najib were carried out at 1515 today.

Executions in Abadan, Hamadan, Khorramabad

LD140912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The death sentence passed by Abadan's Islamic Revolution Court on Jahangir Esfandiari and Parviz Yaghma'i, two criminals belonging to the hateful Pahlavi regime, was carried out this morning. In accordance with the sentence passed by the Hamadan Islamic Revolution Court, Maj Seyyed 'Abbas Hashemi has been executed for the crime of having extensively collaborated with the Pahlavi regime. In Khorramabad, in Lorestan, two criminals belonging to the Pahlavi regime have been executed.

Executions in Aran

LD141157 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] After being sentenced by Qom's Islamic Revolution Court, two persons were executed by firing squad in Aran, Kashan, at 0330 today. First Warrant Officer Asghar Naseri, head of a gendarmerie post, was accused of murdering a struggler named 'Abdollah Ghafuri and of wounding a person named Javad Azharipur, who lost a leg as a result of being shot. The defendant had also had 57 complaints lodged against him for torture.

The other defendant, Sgt 'Ali-Akbar Gholami-(Qantrani), was tried for being guilty of murdering Javad 'Abdollahi Arani, for supporting the satanic regime and for staging an uprising against the Islamic movement. As a result, both defendants were convicted of waging war against God and his messenger, and for the crime of sowing corruption on earth. The court's sentences against them have been carried out.

Tehran Policeman

LD151048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Police Sgt Reza Yusefi, better known in his post at Estakhr Avenue, Tehran, Police Station No 1, as [word indistinct] Eslami, was tried at Bench No 4 of the Tehran Islamic Revolution Court this afternoon, accused of opening fire on the people and murdering innocent people. Convicting Police Sgt Reza Yusefi of waging war on God and his prophet, the court condemned him to death, and the sentence was carried out.

Kermanshah Police Chief

LD152017 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The fourth bench of Tehran Islamic Revolution Court, after two sessions hearing the defense plea of Ahmad Hamid-Ashtiani, eventually went into deliberation. After 70 minutes of deliberation, it declared Brig Gen Ahmad Hamidi-Ashtiani, the former chief of Kermanshah police department and former chief of executive affairs of Tehran municipality under Mayors Nikpay and Shahrestani, as one who has been sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and religion, and issued a death sentence against him.

Ardabil Execution

LD151410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At 0200 today retired Maj Hojjat Amir Fathi was executed by the guards of the Islamic revolution in Ardabil. Hojjat Amir Fathi was tried yesterday in the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Ardabil, accused of organizing and leading the stick-carrying mobs which resulted in the death and injury of a number of innocent people, the distruction of houses and stores in the city during the day when the so-called demonstration in favor of the constitution took place, embezzlement and misuse of public funds, forcing people to chant slogans, the destruction and plunder of the college of agriculture in Ardabil, and violating the dignity of people. The court started its consultation about midnight last night and found the retired Maj Hojjat Amir Fathi as the perfect example of sowing corruption on earth. It sentenced him to execution. The sentence of the court was immediately carried out.

Gilan Provincial Courts

LD151428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Courts of Gilan Province will soon start investigation of the files of those who are accused of collaboration with the former regime in the province of Gilan. So far, orders have been given for the presecution of about 200 agents of the former regime, accused of killing, torture andplundering public funds. Of these, 60 have already been arrested and the process of investigation is nearly completed. The trials of some of them and the bills of indictment against them are ready to be presented to the Islamic revolutionary courts, whose members will be chosen during the next few days and whose names will be announced, so that they can start their investigation of the accused and begin to issue the relevant sentences.

Sabzevar Executions

LD161332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The final session of the Islamic Revolution Court of Sabzevar was held at midnight last night at the sports stadium center in the presence of families of the martyrs of this city and a representative of Imam Khomeyni by agreement with Mr Hadavi, the chief revolution public prosecutor. Two people, Warrant Officer Mohammad Sabeti, the son of Hoseyn, and head guardsman Haj 'Abbas Qal'e No'i, the son of Mohammad, were accused of killing eight people and wounding dozens of Sabzevar people on 13 December 1978. The defendants submitted their final defenses, and afterward, at 0300, the Revolution Court considered them as spreading corruption on earth and sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out immediately.

Fars Court

LD161240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Fars continued its session consdering accusations against Warrant Officer Amir Ranjbar, Sgt Qanbar 'Ali Bordbar and other individuals tried under charges of killing a group of the Mujahidin and strugglers of Eqlid city. The court ended its deliberations and sentenced Sgt Qanbar 'Ali Bordbar, Mohammad Taqi Dirin, and Mohammad Taqi Jaberi to death. Their sentences were carried out by the firing squad at the 'Abdelabad Prison of Shiraz this morning. According to the sentence of the Islamic Revolution Court of Fars, Warrant Officer Amir Ranjbar was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

Former Commander in Abadan

LD160938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of the City of Abadan has made the following announcement: In accordance with the previous announcement regarding the trial of Major 'Ali Mehrkar, the former commander of Battalion 165 of Armored Division 92 of Khuzestan, who was in charge of an area of the City of Abadan when it was under martial law, after the removal of irregularities in his death sentence on charges of murder and illegal detention and torture, and raiding the southern [word indistinct] buildings, and causing terror and intimidating the people, was as a result considered to have waged war on God and sowed corruption on earth, and was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out at 0215 today.

Tabriz Executions

LD161000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to the sentence issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tabriz on three people accused of counterrevolutionary activity in this city, Captain Gholamreza Javadi Parvaneh, an officer of the Tabriz University guards; 2d Warrant Officer Ahad Taqizadeh, known as Ahad, a police officer and employee at the Tabriz police station; and Sergeant Ahmad (Asili), known as 'Aqdchi, army NCO and employee of the Tabriz military governorate, who had been sentenced to death, were executed by firing squad at 0300 today in the yard of the Tabriz detention center.

NVOI CONDEMNS CHINESE, ISRAELI COOPERATION WITH SHAH

TA132120 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 4 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The journals and magazines of countries, particularly those of the progressive countries have been discussing the question of official cooperation among facist regimes [words indistinct] including the hated regime of the former shah in gathering intelligence and in spying. The documents which were recently revealed in the files of SAVAK and the Israeli Embassy, indicate that in order to carry out its disgraceful plans, Chinese intelligence cooperated closely with the Israeli police and with the toppled regime of the murderous shah. As can be seen in these documents, the Chinese and the Israeli intelligence services maintained close cooperation and a regular exchange of information.

They used their agents and their Israeli colleagues among Maoist groups to obtain information regarding the activities of anti-shah organizations and about the relationships of these organizations with Palestinian groups. During Bakhtiar's premiership, members of these Maoist groups resorted to many types of conspiracies which were planned and drawn up by SAVAK in order to create discord among the people in the pro-Ayatollah Khomeyni camp. It should be regretfully stated that the people of our fatherland and the noble Palestinian fighters for freedom and democracy paid very dearly for the cooperation of Chinese authorities with Israeli police agents and spies and those of the hated shah's regime. Our dear compatriots recall that, pretending that they supported the coup d'etat for the deliverance of people, Chinese Maoists who were trained in fascist camps, were established in our country and received their instructions from the traitor Mohammad Reza.

In order to secure [word indistinct] for a long time China used the guise of revolution. Having dropped that guise, China has now become one of the most aggressive and the most ferocious imperialist forces, and supports a harsher policy aimed at the peace-loving countries of the world. It is no longer a secret that the Maoists of Peking want the member countries of the NATO pact to further strengthen their forces, and they demand that the United States not only stay in the waters of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, but that it strengthen its military bases in those areas and in South Korea. These so-called revolutionaries exalt the (?atomic and hydrogen) bombs. Peking cooperates with reactionary regimes throughout the world and assists imperialist spy organizations such as the CIA, the SAVAK and [word indistinct], which create disunity among progressive societies and among freedom movements.

The leaders of Maoist China, who without observing codes of ethics and international law, encouraged the government of the murderous shah, the enemy of freedom-loving people, to intensify its military intervention in the area and asked the shah to do his utmost to strengthen the CENTO military pact. Under these circumstances, the Chinese leader openly and officially expressed his support of the traitor shah's criticism against the struggle of our country's liberals, but as we know, neither the support of U.S. imperialists nor that of Chinese Maoists for the murderous regime of the fugitive shah could save that detested regime.

Through Iran's national and democratic revolution, and through the great efforts of our people, our country victoriously declared an Islamic Republic.

Nevertheless, the Maoist groups in Iran and in other countries, continue their conspiracies against the liberation movements. The disguise of these false revolutionaries should be destroyed. These true cohorts of U.S. and British imperialism and enemies of our revolution should be unmasked.

NVOI HAILS HOVEYDA'S EXECUTION, SCORES U.S., ISRAEL, EGYPT

TA131408 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 11 April carries a commentary entitled "Our Nation Wants the Punishment of Traitors and Criminals." The commentary, after expressing its support for the revolutionary courts, scores the West for disapproving of those courts and their verdicts and, in this context, refers to the execution of former Iranian premier Hoveyda and says that "Hoveyda was sentenced to death and executed because he committed terrible crimes and his hands were in blood up to his wrists."

The commentary also claims that "the sentence passed on and the execution of Hoveyda are just acts which have met with the approval of the entire nation."

The commentary says: "The U.S. and British officials and the officials of some other Western countries, have expressed their disapproval of the sentences passed by the revolutionary courts and have shed tears over the execution of their (?stooge) Hoveyda. Well, this is understandable. But the fact is that government spokesman Mr Amir Entezam has rightly stated that Hoveyda was guilty, and that he was tried and punished in accordance with the evidence at the court's disposal. As to the reaction of some countries abroad, Mr Amir Entezam has clearly stated that this was because Hoveyda was the defender of their interests, and his execution has dealt a heavy blow to those interests."

The commentary then says that "for more than (?half) a century SAVAK, which was established by the Americans, persecuted the Iranian nation and eliminated tens of thousands of people without any cause and trial," and yet "the so-called defenders of human rights did not utter even a single word about the Iranian people's rights." The commentary adds: "Now that the criminals--the violators of the rights, dignity and honor of millions of Iranians--are being punished, these people are talking about human rights and international rights. They are the circles which used to interfere in our country's internal affairs and do not want to accept the fact that the situation has now completely changed in our country. The establishment of Islamic revolutionary courts and the punishment of traitors and criminals are Iran's internal affairs and no one has the right to intervene."

The radio then carries a commentary on the U.S. aims in the Middle East. In this context it refers to the "agreement among As-Sadat, Carter and Begin," under which "the United States has promised military aid worth $1.5 million to Egypt and $4 million to Israel." The commentary says: "The fact that the greater part of the aid is to be supplied to Israel shows that the United States rather favors Israel in this tripartite alliance." It also says that "the aim of the United States is to have the ultimate role in the Near East and to expand its military presence in the region even by stationing its forces in Sinai."

The commentary says: "The alliance among Israel, Egypt and the United States constitutes a neocolonialist conspiracy against the Persian Gulf countries, including Iran. The primary aim of this conspiracy is to crush the national liberation movement, to restore the oil monopolies' hostile interests and to fulfill neocolonialism's military and political aspirations. The open U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf region and in the south of Arabia began with the arrival at and the concentration in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf of a number of warships, including a large aircraft carrier."

The commentary also says that "through all these actions, Washington wants to place our country Iran, and also Iraq, South Yemen and Afghanistan and other progressive countries in the region under its military control." As part of this, "the CIA and SAVAK's remnants are preparing coups against our country's Islamic Republic" and also "against the Afghanistan Republic." The commentary concludes by saying that the "Pentagon will not be able to fulfill its aims."

NVOI ON REVOLUTION'S AIMS, EFFORTS TO CREATE 'DISCORD'

TA161306 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 13 April carries a commentary which refers to the aims of the revolution, stating that these are "to end the shah's despotic reign of terror" and "to restore the nation's independence and freedom."

In this context the commentary recapitulates the events which led to the revolution, and in the process scores the ousted regime as one "hostile to freedom" and "bloodthirsty and based on censorship and police control." The commentary says that despite the activities of "the enemies of the revolution" and of "U.S. and British Imperialism," the Iranian nation "will maintain its current freedom and independence."

The radio then carries a commentary calling for vigilance against activities by "anti-revolutionary forces." The commentary says: "The dark forces of reaction and imperialism, especially of U.S. imperialism, are engaged in biased and partisan activities designed to discredit and weaken the provisional government of the Islamic Republic and to create discord and dissent in the ranks of the Iranian nation." The commentary adds: "The ousted regime's remnants and SAVAKists, in accordance with directives received from their U.S. masters, have been channelling their efforts to infiltrating the ranks of the revolutionaries and even Imam Khomeyni's committees and revolutionary councils. However, because of this, one should not reach the conclusion that the revolutionary committees and council are full of SAVAK agents or the supporters of the defunct regime. Nonetheless, one should not ignore the fact that the defunct regime's supporters and officials and SAVAK agents have been trying to infiltrate the revolutionary committees and councils by changing their places of abode and assuming different identities."

The commentary goes on to say that "these traitorous remnants of the defunct regime," with the help of "CIA, SAVAK and British intelligence service," are trying "to sow the seeds of discord and conflict among the people and among progressive, democratic and national forces." It says: "One should not forget that the sphere of action of these dark forces and the enemies of the revolution, and of SAVAK and CIA, is not confined to revolutionary committees. It includes the country's administrative, economic, political and military organizations. These traitors and ruthless enemies of the Iranian nation conduct similar activities everywhere. The political hirelings and SAVAK's murderers operate in a certain manner in every organization and in every circle. They are active everywhere among the opponents of the Islamic revolution and change. The ruthless enemies of the revolution and of the Iranian nation, are opposed to an independent Iran. And in their hostility to an independent Iran and their efforts to weaken the Islamic Republic, they do not refrain from any crime and treason."

After noting that the forces of reaction and imperialism are active "both at home and abroad against the revolution, against the national and democratic forces and against the unity and solidarity of all the forces which want an independent Iran freed from foreign intervention, the commentary concludes: "Recognizing the true face of the forces of reaction and imperialism and of those elements which, willingly or unwillingly, play the game of those forces, one should maintain one's vigilance in order to make it impossible for the remnants of the defunct regime and for the officials and agents of imperialism to infiltrate the ranks of the Iranian nation and to create discord within the revolutionary forces. All of the country's administrative, social, political and economic organizations and departments should be purged of SAVAK agents and of open or secret officials of imperialism, and their conspiracies should be foiled."

NVOI SCORES PROFITEERING, WEST'S 'FALSE TEARS' FOR PRISONERS

TA161440 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 14 April carries a commentary scoring profiteering and profiteers.

The commentary begins by saying that the aim of the revolution was "to destroy Pahlavi's corrupt and hated regime," and "to secure prosperity and happiness for the people by eliminating poverty." The commentary says that "now that the victorious revolution has ended Pahlavi's criminal and traitorous regime and an Islamic Republic has been proclaimed as a result of the referendum," the Iranian people "have embarked on the work of reconstructing their dear homeland with all their strength." In this context, the commentary goes on to say that in the process of reconstruction, "the provisional Islamic Government is meeting with difficulties because of shortage of materials and their high prices," and stresses the tasks falling upon businessmen, manufacturers and distributors in this respect. The commentary scores the deposed regime for its support for middlemen who had been serving the "interests of foreign monopolies which plundered the country's wealth." The commentary says that as a result of this policy a "handful of courtiers and those close to the shah" accumulated huge wealth, "while the people steadily sank into deeper poverty." After criticizing the profiteering and the profiteers, "whose only concern is to make millions with little effort," the commentary says that "His Holiness Imam Khomeyni has criticized such businessmen," and has asked that "the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities and margins of profit be lowered." The commentary then notes that along with profiteers there are many patriotic businessmen who fought for the victory of the revolution and expresses the belief that "these will demonstrate their devotion to and faith in the revolution's ideals by acting in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's demands."

The commentary concludes by saying that "profiteering is tantamount to treason," and expressing confidence that the "Iranian people, who have made every sacrifice for the revolution, will continue to make the sacrifices needed for the country's reconstruction."

The radio then carries a commentary scoring "Western allegations concerning political prisoners in Iran" and calling for the continuation of the punishment of "those guilty." The commentary says that Western sources "have been claimimg that Iran's jails are overflowing with political prisoners," whereas "the number of these prisoners is less than 2,500." The commentary compares this with the number of prisoners in Iran's jails "during the shah's bloodshedding reign" and says that "during the rule of that terror regime, the country's jails were filled with political prisoners, and each day a new jail was built in a part of the country." The commentary says: "Murderous Mohammad Reza's bloodthirsty regime spent Iran's enslaved people's billions of rials on means and instruments of torture. Day and night, hundreds of American and Israeli torture experts trained the deposed shah's security organization's executioners, and on various occasions these experts themselves also participated in the tortures to which the country's true sons were subjected. On many occasions hundreds of honorable fighters and true strugglers of the Iranian nation perished under torture."

After noting that "the traitors are being supported by the lackeys of neocolonialism and of American, British and Western monopolies," the commentary says: "Our country's people demand that all the criminals be hunted, tried and punished. The 2,500 jails are only a small segment of the great army of traitors and murderers. The larger segment of Mohammad Reza's assassins have either fled the country or are in this or that part of the country, lying in wait to deal a blow at the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic. These partners in crime of the ousted shah should be sent to people's courts.

In conclusion, the commentary says: "Pardoning these savage wolves is tantamount to a betrayal of the revolution and to disrespect for the spirits of the martyrs. Let the lackeys of neocolonialism say whatever they like; let them burst their hearts and shed false tears; the murderers should get the punishment they deserve--this is dictated by law and justice."

AFGHANISTAN

RUSSIANS MASSACRED BY AFGHAN FANATICS; ADVISERS WITHDRAWN

LD161503 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 15 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Christopher Dobson report: "Russians Massacred in Riot by Afghan Fanatics"]

[Text] Russia has withdrawn all her civilian advisers from the holy city of Herat in Afghanistan after a massacre there last month in which some 40 Russians were killed in the most gruesome fashion.

Reports of the massacre, which are just reaching the West, tell of fanatical Muslim rioters arming thesmelves with swords, knives and hammers and wrapping themselves in funeral shrouds to indicate willingness to accept death. Then they poured into the streets to seek out the Russians.

They knew where they were living and surrounded their houses. Some Westerners saw Russian women and children running for their lives from the area of the Russian-built Herat Hotel.

Those Russians that were caught were butchered. Some were flayed alive. Others were beheaded and cut into pieces which were then paraded round the city impaled on pikes.

The last month's uprising the Afghans went out of their way to protect Westerners. A German technician trapped by the mob and accused of being a Russian was saved just as he was about to be killed by a rioter with a sword.

As the sword was raised above him one of the rebels stepped forward, threw a blanket over his head and led him to safety.

Western medical personnel at the Noor Eye Hospital were protected by Afghan members of the staff. The hospital was unharmed, but the Herat hotel next door was heavily damaged. For once it was the Russians who were accused of being the "imperialist oppressors."

The precise cause of the uprising is not known. But an important factor is the influence of the Islamic triumph in Iran.

The Afghan Muslims have become increasingly discontented under the "godless" Marxist regime imposed on them by the coup a year ago which turned Afghanistan into a Soviet puppet.

The Pathan tribes have already risen against the government in the mountain regions along the Pakistan border. But the Herat disturbances were the first serious urban demonstration of the Afghans' willingness to take on the army and its Russian advisers.

Whatever the reason, the uprising lasted for some 10 days with large parts of the city occupied by the rebels despite tank fire, and attacks by jet bombers and MIG fighters.

The rebels, who had started the battle with swords, raided the armoury and were given modern weapons by soldiers who went over to them. They used field guns against the walls of Herat prison and anti-aircraft guns against the bombers. One eyewitness assessed the total casualties at several thousand.

The government is in control of Herat again, but the population remains tense. The rebels appear to rule the countryside and the authorities are having trouble keeping the roads out of the city clear. Gunfire can still be heard and MIGs can be seen strafing the countryside.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN 29-MEMBER COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

BK151006 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 15 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A 29-member Council of Ministers with Shah Azizur Rhaman as prime minister was sworn in at Banga Bhawan today. President Ziaur Rahman administered the oath of office. The prime minister took the oath of office first, followed by the two deputy prime ministers, Dr A.Q.J. Badruddozza Chowdhury and Mr Maudud Ahmed. The cabinet has 10 new ministers.

President Ziaur Rahman will also hold the charges of President's Secretariat, [words indistinct] personnel, cabinet division and minister of defense, science and technology. The vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, will hold the charge of the Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, and Parliament Secretariat. The prime minister will hold the charge of the Ministry of Education. The deputy prime minister, Dr Badruddozza Chowdhury, will hold the charge of the Ministry of Health and Population Control. The deputy prime minister, Mr Maudud Ahmed, will hold the charge of the Ministry of Flood Control, Power and Water Resources Division. The ministers and their portfolios are:

Dr M.N. Huda	Ministry of Finance
Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq	Foreign Affairs
Mr Aboul Momen Khan	Food
Maj Gen (retired) Majidul Haq	Establishment Division
Capt (retired) Abdul Halim Chowdhury	Local Government, Rural Development and and Cooperatives
Lt Col (ret) A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman	Minister of Home
Mr Saifur Rahman	Commerce
Mr Jamaluddin Ahmed	Industries
Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury	Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports
Capt (retired) Nurul Haq	Ports, Shipping, Inland Water Transport
Maj Gen (retired) Nurul Islam	Agriculture and Forests
Mr S.A. Bari	Manpowers Development and Population
Dr Mrs Amina Rahman	Women's Affairs
Mr K.M. Obaidur Rahman	Fisheries and Livestock
Mr Aboul Alim	Railways, Roads, Highways and Road Transport
Mr Habibullah Kahm	Information and Broadcasting
Mr Abdur Rahman	Public Works and Urban Development
Lt Col (retired) Akbar Hussain	Petroleum and Ministeral Resources
Dr Fasihuddin Mahtab	Planning
Dr M.A. Matin	Civil Aviation and Tourism
Khondakar Abdul Hamid	Youth Development
Mr Abdur Rahman Biswas	Jute
Mr Imran Ali Sarkar	Relief and Rehabilitation
Mr Abdul Haq	Land Administration and Lan Reforms
Mr Mansur Ali	Textiles
Mr A.K.M. Moidul Islam	Posts, Telegraph and Telephones.

The president also swore in 11 ministers of state and two deputy ministers. The state ministers are: Mr Aboul Baten, Mr Taimur Reza Chowdhury, Mr Rezauddin Ahmed, Mr Aboul Halim, Mr Aboul Mannan Sikdar, Dr Fazlul Karim, Dr (R.A.) Ghani, Mr Iqbal Mahmud, Mr Sunil Kumar Gupta, Mr Abdul Qashim and Mr Nur Mohammad Khan.

The deputy ministers are Mr Arif Moinuddin and Mrs Qamrunnahar Zafar. Ten of the ministers of the state and the two deputy ministers are newcomers.

The swearing-in-ceremony was attended among others by the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar; members of parliament; members of diplomatic corps and high-ranking civil and military officials.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL

BK160521 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpt] A warm welcome was given to the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai when he arrived in Dacca this morning on a 3-day good will visit to Bangladesh. President Ziaur Rahman received distinguished guest at the airport.

On arrival, the Indian premier was accorded a 19-gun salute and an interservices guard of honor. Mr Morarji Desai was accompanied, among others, by the minister of external affairs, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the foreign secretary, Mr J.S. Mehta, and the irrigation secretary, Mr C.C. Patel.

16 April Meetings

BK161618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 BK

[Text] India and Bangladesh have agreed in principle that illegal movement across the border should stop so that it does not become an irritant in the friendly relations between the two countries. The foreign ministers of the two countries, who exchanged views on bilateral and international issues in Dacca today, also agreed not to provide any official assistance to dissident elements of either country. They agreed that officials from both sides should sort out problems of illegal immigration.

The situation in the subcontinent, especially the improved relations between India and Bangladesh, were discussed. The two foreign ministers expressed concern over the strained relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. They felt that peace and stability should be restored in the region on the basis of mutual respect. The West Asia situation, the Namibian and Rhodesian question and the situation in Southeast Asia with particular reference to Kampuchea and Sino-Vietnam conflict also figured during the talks. The two sides also discussed issues relating to the coming nonalined bureau meeting in Colombo and the summit meeting in Havana.

Mr Desai called on the Bangladesh president soon after his arrival in Dacca. The two leaders had talks lasting about 2 hours. Initially the two foreign minister were with them for about 1/2 hour. Later the two leaders held wide-ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues. The talks were very cordial and satisfactory.

AIR [ALL-INDIA RADIO] Dacca correspondent, D.C. Bhaumick, reports that formal talks between Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Ziaur Rahman began this afternoon in Dacca. Earlier, Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman called on Mr Desai at Banga Bhawan.

Zia, Desai Banquet Speeches

BK170541 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 17 Apr 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has said that the principles of sovereign equality, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries should form the basic guidelines in international relations.

Speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of the visiting Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, at Banga Bhavan last night, the president said: As a member of the UN Security Council, Bangladesh is determined to uphold these principles. He expressed the hope that the exchange of views between the Indian prime minister and him on matters of mutual interest will be extremely useful in bringing about a new era of bilateral relations to the mutual benefit of the two countries. President Zia also said that the establishment of good neighborly relations will go a long way in maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Referring to our foreign policy, the president said that Bangladesh is committed to a policy of friendship with all the countries of the world, especially those in the South and Southeast Asian region. Bangladesh believes that peace is an indispensable condition for social and economic progress. In this connection, he pointed out that in recent years our efforts for seeking peaceful solutions to sensitive issues with our neighbors have yielded positive results. The president expressed his confidence that if a constructive approach which assures appreciation of each other's problems is adopted by all of us in the region, we not only can solve the unresolved problems, but we will also be able to lay the foundation for a much higher level of cooperation in all fields.

In his reply, the Indian prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, said that the course of the common river compelled both India and Bangladesh to follow a cooperative approach for the optimum utilization of the river waters for the mutual benefit of the two people. He expressed his country's willingness to cooperate in solving the water problem between the two countries.

Turning to bilateral cooperation in the economic field, Mr Desai said his country will do everything possible to strengthen it through expansion of trade and technical assistance. The Indian prime minister referred to President Zia's initiative to democratize the country's setup and assured his country's fullest cooperation in the efforts to improve the lot of the people. He said the exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries will immensely help build up our relationship between the two countries in the true spirit of mutual cooperation and good neighborliness.

NEPAL

KATMANDU RADIO REPORTS NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

BK141632 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 14 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpt] His majesty the king has reshuffled the present Council of Ministers constituted under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kirti Bidhi Bista on 12 September 1977 at the recommendation of the prime minister in accordance with the Constitution of Nepal. The portfolios of ministers have also been allocated.

According to a communique issued today by the Principal Press Secretariat of his majesty the king, the formation of the Council of Ministers and the allocation of portfolios is as follows:

Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister, Royal Palace Affairs and Foreign;
Mr Kedar Man, minister, Home and Panchayat;
Mr Lal Bahadur Khadayat, minister, Food, Irrigation and Agriculture;
Mr Harish Chander Mahat, minister, (?Finance);
Mr Padma Sunder Lawati, minister, Health;
Mr Pashupati Shamsher Rana, minister, Education and (?Scientific) Council;
Mr Shri Bhadra Sharma, minister, Industry and Commerce;
Mr D.P. Adhikari, minister, Water and Power;
Dr Ram Prasad Rajrahak, minister of state, Finance;
Mr Manik Lal Singh, minister of state, General Administration and Land Reform;
Mr Shridhar Shamsher Rana, minister of state, Defense;
Mr Krishna Prasad Pant, minister of state, Foreign and Law and Justice;
Mr Jagdish Jha, minister of state, Communications and Tourism;
Mr Dhyan Bahadur Rai, assistant minister, Home and Panchayat;
Mrs Saraswati Rai, assistant minister, Water and Power;
Mr Omkar Prasad Gauchan, assistant minister, Food, Agriculture and irrigation;
Mr Madan Bahadur Pradhan, assistant minister, Education;
Mr Ramanand Prasad Yadev, assistant minister, Land Reform;
Mr Prasad Gurung, assistant minister, Forest;
Mr Madhav Prasad Kandel, assistant minister, Law and Justice;
[Words indistinct], assistant minister, Communications and Tourism.

Reshuffle Linked to Demonstrations

BK141359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1344 GMT 14 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 14 Apr (AFP)--The dropping of Home Minister Khadga Bahadur Singh and Law and Justice Minister Damodar Shamsher Rana from the reshuffled Council of Ministers under Premier Kirti Nidhi Bista appeared linked to recent student demonstrations.

Political observers here believed the dropping of the two men who had reputations as hardliners when they first joined Mr Bista's government in September 1977 was linked to their "controversial" role in week-long student agitation in the Katmandu Valley following a demonstration on April 7 against the hanging of Pakistan's former premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Students protested that the peaceful demonstration was broken up by baton wielding police, and the following day went on strike refusing to go to lessons or examinations, and put out a 22-point demand for an inquiry commission.

The students' demands go beyond the use of police force at the Bhutto demonstration to the reinstatement of university teachers sacked in 1976 for "instigating" students and for transport facilities.

The universities have now been closed for one week starting from tomorrow to defuse the situation.

PAKISTAN

PNA MINISTERS TO LEAVE FEDERAL CABINET

BK151034 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] delegation led by Maulana Mufti Mahmud met President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this morning and requested the withdrawal of PNA ministers from the federal cabinet. The president has accepted the request and has asked the ministers to continue to perform their duties for a few days till an alternate arrangement is made.

The PNA delegation which met the president included Mian Tufail Mohammad and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan. Later, talking to APP [Associated Press of Pakistan], Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan said the decision to withdraw from the government was unanimously taken at the PNA Central Committee which met yesterday. He said they had also suggested to the president to hold elections in Azad Kashmir in the month of October, as after this most of the area in Azad Kashmir would become snow-bound. About the unity of the Muslim League, he said this issue has been resolved to a great extent, while the remaining misunderstandings would also be sorted out soon.

Haq To Dissolve Cabinet

BK151224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1213 GMT 15 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 15 Apr (AFP)--President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq will dissolve his 9-month old cabinet "in a few days" following unanimous decision by the six-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) to quit the government, official sources said today.

The PNA decision was conveyed to the president by its Chief Mufti Mahmud this morning requesting General Zia to relieve Alliance ministers sharing powers with military rulers' civilian cabinet.

PNA had joined the government in August last year when General Zia formed his 22-member cabinet comprising technocrats and politicians.

AFGHAN TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT ON 15 APRIL

BK160235 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A five-member Afghan trade delegation headed by the minister of commerce, Mr Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 6-day official visit to Pakistan.

The delegation was received at the airport by the federal commerce minister, Mian Zahid Sarfraz, and senior Commerce Ministry officials. The talks between the two sides will begin in Islamabad tomorrow morning. The federal commerce minister will lead the Pakistan side at the talks. Matters pertaining to transit trade arrangements will be discussed.

The Afghan delegation has been invited by Pakistan and its visit is expected to advance and further strengthen trade relations and goodwill between the two countries.

Meets With Haq

BK171015 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Afghan commerce minister, Mr Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, who is headed a five-member trade delegation, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this morning. The president's adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi; the federal minister of commerce, Mian Zahid Sarfraz' the Pakistan ambassador in Kabul; and the Afghan ambassador in Islamabad were also present on the occasion.

BHUTTO PARTY TO CONTEST ELECTIONS 'WITH FULL VIGOR'

BK170545 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Apr 79 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Lahore, 10 Apr--The secretary-general of the Punjab People's Party, Rao Hafeezullah Tariq, has said that the [Pakistan] People's Party [PPP] will contest the general elections with full vigour.

Addressing a press conference here today at the city office of the PPP, which was set on fire a few days back, he said that the PPP strictly adhered to the principles left by the party chairman, late Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and at the present junction when the nation was passing through a crisis it could not think of any sort of agitation.

In reply to a question about a possible alliance of the PPP with any other political party at the time of elections, Rao Hafeezullah said that there was no hindrance in striking an alliance with people-loving and progressive forces. But the PPP could not think of such alliance with reactionary forces, he added.

When a correspondent drew his attention towards the incidents which took place at Lahore and other cities after April 4 and asked if the PPP had any hand in it, Rao Hafeezullah said that the PPP as a political party had not made a decision in this regard and whatever happened in the country was the reaction of the people.

In reply to another question about the party chairman after Mr Bhutto he said that there were no two opinions among the party leaders about the highest office of the party. No one of the party leaders wanted to hold the party leadership and were agreed that Begum Nusrat Bhutto was chairman of the party, he added.